The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.... NO. 3171. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Particulars of the Attack Upon the Brooklyn Fourteenth.

Another Speech by Secretary Cameron.

His Faith in the Ability of the Government to Crush the Rebellion.

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM PORT ROYAL.

Beaufort Not Yet Occupied by the National Troops.

Interesting Details of the Condition of Affairs There.

THE FLEET NOT YET GONE SOUTH.

Success of the Expedition to the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

Gen. Butler's Division Embarking at Boston.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

A RECEPTION TO PRENTICE.

This evening, a reception was given by Col. JOHN W. FORNEY, at his residence, to GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*. A numerous assemblage of distinguished citizens was present, among whom were Secretaries Cameron and Smith, Assistant Postmaster-General Kasson, Assistant Attorney-General Coffey, Senators Wilkinson, McDougal, Trumbull and Pomeroy; Adjt.-Gen. Thomas; Gens. Porter and Sykes; Hon. Robert J. Walker, Prof. Bache, Hon. Thos. H. Clay and many others. An hour passed in agreeable conversation, during which Mr. PRENTICE was introduced to the company. A fine supper was then partaken of, at the close of which Secretary CAMERON made a few remarks

SECRETARY CAMERON'S REMARKS.

He said that we were in the midst of a great war—much greater than anybody believed when it commenced. The most important portion of the country, in its relations to the war, was Kentucky, and he was gratified to announce that we had present a gentleman who had done more than any other man towards the preservation of the Union. [Applause.] He only regretted that he had not the power of language to say to that gentleman what he felt was due to the services he had conferred upon the country. He referred to Mr. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*. For himself, he (Mr. CAMERON) had never had a doubt as to the result of the war. He had faith in the Anglo-Saxon race, which covered this continent. He had still greater faith in the virtue, intelligence, courage and enterprise of the great white laboring population scattered over the Northern States, in achieving our final success. He had always loved and respected the people of the South, but he had felt that the great North was in the end to carry liberty over the world by virtue of its force, its courage and its constancy. In looking into our National troubles, he had felt doubtful of but two or three of the States. He had felt that if Kentucky was but true to herself and the Union, Tennessee would be found ready to second her; and while he saw commercial interests, personal feelings, pride of family and other adverse influences at work, he felt no further doubt when he saw that that great paper opened its columns in favor of the Union. He then felt that the Union was safe. [Applause.] In conclusion, he gave the "health, long life and prosperity of Mr. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*. [Renewed applause.]

MR. PRENTICE'S REMARKS.

Mr. PRENTICE made a few remarks. He said that he merely wished to say, in response, that he agreed with his distinguished friend in his estimate of the magnitude of this war, and he could only add that he thought the Secretary of War was equal to it.

RELATIVE TO SEIZURES OF VESSELS.

Secretary CHASE has issued the following regulations to be observed in regard to seizures of vessels, made in pursuance of the sixth section of the act of July 13th, last.

First—All such seizures must be made by the Collectors of Customs or other proper revenue officer, except in case of his absence or disability, or where immediate action is necessary, and no such officer is at hand to make the seizures.

Second—In all cases of seizures the Collector, or other officer acting in his stead, shall notify the proper District-Attorney, who will at once institute proceedings for the condemnation of the vessel. After the commencement of such proceedings, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the District-Attorney instituting them, that the vessel is owned in part by persons not citizens of any State, or part of State, in insurrection against the United States and not residing therein, and that she will not be employed in aiding the existing rebellion, or in violating any law of the United States, such vessel may be discharged on bail being given according to the course of admiralty proceedings for the share or shares owned by any person or persons residing in any such insurgent State or part of State, in which case the proceedings so instituted will be prosecuted without delay, to the condemnation and sale of such insurgent interest, and as to the remainder of the vessel, the forfeiture thereof will be remitted.

Third—Should there be any unusual delay in the commencement of such proceedings, or should there be any other circumstances rendering it proper, in the judgment of the Collector, or other officer acting in his stead, that the vessel should be released from custody, before the commencement of proceedings, the same may be done, provided the Collector, or other officer acting in his stead, shall be satisfied that no such improper use as before mentioned is to be made of the said vessel, and one or more of the loyal owners, residing in the loyal States, shall give a bond, with sufficient sureties, to the United States, in double the value of the share or shares thereof owned in any such insurgent State, or part of State, with the condition that the vessel shall be safely, and in good order, returned to the Collector, or other officer, in whose custody she may be, within such time as he shall direct, and without any change in the ownership of said share or shares, and with the further condition that the vessel shall, at all times, be subject to any order or decree of the Court in which any proceedings for her condemnation may be instituted, or of any appellate Court to which the same may be removed, and with the further condition that any costs, or other moneys, which shall be awarded by either of said Courts in said proceedings, shall be paid, together with such other conditions as the Collector or other officer shall deem just and expedient in order to secure the objects contemplated by the act aforesaid. The execution of such bond, and the discharge of the vessel shall not delay the institution or prosecution of proceedings for the condemnation of the insurgent interest, but the same shall be commenced and prosecuted in all all respects, so far as practicable, in the same manner as if the vessel still remained in the custody of the officer. The District-Attorney will notify the Collector, or other officer making the seizure in his stead, of the commencement of the suit, of the result of the trial and of the time of sale, if a sale be ordered, and the result thereof.

THE SKIRMISH OF THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH.

Mention was made in a previous dispatch of a skirmish yesterday afternoon, two miles and a half southwest of Falls Church, since which time additional particulars have been ascertained The charge upon our pickets near BRUSH'S house, was made by three hundred or more rebel cavalry, and this occasioned the stampede. There was heavy firing on both sides, our men gallantly standing their ground, but were compelled to retreat to the reserve in consequence only of the superior force and cavalry advantage of the enemy, who, as it was yesterday stated, fell back on the advance of our reinforcements. The charge of the rebel cavalry was made on the pickets of Company H, Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment. The following are the names of the killed: Privates Seymour and Walter Taylor; Mortally wounded, Private William Stryker; Missing, Lieut. Gumman, Sergt. McNeill, Privates W. A. Judden, Daniel McCauley, George Kohler, E. Rich, J. F. Rich, William Campbell, Clinton Pettit and Nathaniel Lyon. This morning a strong force was sent out by order of Gen. MCDOWELL, to the neighborhood where the skirmish took place. The dead bodies of SEYMOUR and TAYLOR were found stripped of their clothing, and the skulls mashed in as if done by the butt of a carbine. No other wounds were visible. It is, therefore, supposed that the men were beaten to death. A woman living in the vicinity stated that the rebels carried away three of their own dead, together with six wounded. From her description of the uniform, two of the latter belonged to the Brooklyn Regiment.

THE OATH NOT TO BEAR ARMS.

By direction of the Government the oath not to bear arms against it has been administered to 29 rebel prisoners at the old Capitol. Another has signified his desire to take the oath of allegiance. These proceedings are preliminary to their release, for an equal number who have been or may be relieved by the rebel authorities.

REBEL PRISONERS RELEASED.

The following is a correct list of the rebel prisoners recently released from the Old Capitol Prison and sent South:

Sixth Alabama—J. L. Coffey, William Laflin, P. G. Alvord, T. J. Bates, A. J. Smith.
Fifth Alabama—D. D. Figuet.
Fourth Alabama—Thos. Hudson.
Governor's Guards, Va.—S. S. Green.
Radford, Va., Regiment—Daniel Porter, G. A. Thomas and J. A. Leadbeater.
Eighth Georgia—Samuel Gavitt, S. Reich, J. Calvin, Wm. N. Barron, S. L. Eastmead, J. R. Payns, G. H. Gramburg, F. Ward.
Fourth South Carolina—Roger Pinckney, W. J. N. Barton, H. Comanter, R. H. Lewis.
Second South Carolina—Wm. James.
Ninth Virginia—W. A. Wilson, C. Lang.
Nineteenth Virginia—J. A. Winfield.
Hampton Legion, South Carolina—H. H. Fornell.
Second Mississippi—R. Walker, Col. R. R. Boone, W. M. F. Thompson.
First Battalion, Texas—Wm. Johnson.
Sixth North Carolina—W. Burrows.
Citizen—Geo. Minor, who resides near Falls Church.

All of the above prisoners were committed by Gen. MANSFIELD, except the last named.

LORD LYONS AND THE LATE CAPTURE.

I am informed that Lord LYONS has stated in private circles that SLIDELL and MASON would be given up to Great Britain.

A LETTER FROM COL. LEE.

A letter has been received by Capt. CHARLES CANAY, Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. LANDER'S Brigade, from Col. LEE, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, now a prisoner at Richmond. Col. LEE states that he and the other imprisoned officers have been very kindly treated, and makes inquiries as to the disposition of the enemy captured at Ball's Bluff. The rebels say that fewer of the Massachusetts officers would have been killed had they not been too proud to surrender.

A MOVEMENT OF THE REBELS.

It was rumored last night in Gen. PORTER'S Division that the rebels had moved down towards our lines, two miles this side of Vienna, and that the purpose of their movement was to seize all the forage beyond our lines in the vicinity.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

The grand review which takes place to-morrow will be the most brilliant military spectacle that has ever transpired on the continent, and many thousan citizens are preparing to cross the river in the morning to be present. Several Governors and many members of Congress will join in the review.

THE CASE OF MR. DULIN.

Mr. DULIN, whose arrest I mentioned, for supposed complicity with the rebel cavalry in attacking one of our foraging parties at his place on Saturday, is still in custody. He has been examined, but proofs indicate his innocence of the charge. He has always been regarded as loyal among the Union men of Fairfax County.

MEN OF THE THIRTIETH NEW-YORK CAPTURED.

Beside the twenty-six members of the New-York Thirtieth mentioned as taken prisoners near DULIN'S House, I have to add the following: Sergt. W. H. WEBSTER, Company A: Privates A. M. SIMMONS, Company I., and DANIEL CONNOR and FREDERICK RILEY, Company K.

COMMANDER OF THE MISSISSIPPI FLEET.

Capt. A. H. FOOTE has been appointed flag-officer of the fleet in the Mississippi River.

CHIEF ENGINEER OF STAFF.

Gen. CULLOM has been appointed by Gen. HALLECK Chief Engineer of his Department, and Chief of Staff.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER POORE.

The Court-martial in the case of Commander POORE, of the *Brooklyn*, assembled yesterday. The Court consists of Commanders BREEZE, LEVY and JARVIS, and Capts. LATTIMER and CHAUNCEY. Several witnesses have already been examined.

COMMISSARY APPOINTED.

W. W. LELAND, the great stock raiser of Western Texas, has been commissioned by the Secretary of War as Commissary of Subsistence, and assigned to the staff of Brig.-Gen. MEAGHER, of the Irish Brigade, with the rank of Major.

APPOINTED A LIEUTENANT.

JOHN R. MYRICK has been appointed Second Lieutenant Third Artillery.

THE FRAUDS OF A COMMISSARY.

The frauds which I alluded to yesterday, as having been committed by a Brigade Commissary, have been continued for some time, and efforts have been heretofore made by Major BECKWITH to prevent them. The Commissary is a Capt SCHUTTE, of BLENKER'S Division, and the plan of operations has been to take the wheat flour furnished by the Commissary, trade it off for rye flour, and receive from the dealer the difference in cash—from $2 to $3 a barrel. Charges will probably be preferred against Capt. SCHUTTE.

COL. WARD H. LAMON.

I am credibly informed that Col. WARD H. LAMON sent in his resignation as United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, that he might assume command of his Brigade, and that the President refused to accept the resignation, stating that he could not spare him from his position as Marshal, at least for the present.

SLIDELL A LAND-OWNER IN MINNESOTA.

During the months of August and September, 1857, JNO. SLIDELL and ELISHA RIGGS, the Banker, bought in joint account, with land warrants and cash, ten thousand acres of land in the Monosha and district t, Minnesota.

BUILDING A BRIDGE.

A train of cars, with timber and bridge builders, went out to-day beyond Springfield. They found no rebels, and they met with no obstruction. They passed five miles beyond our lines.

SALE OF SENATOR DOUGLAS' FURNITURE.

The furniture of the late Senator DOUGLAS was yesterday sold at auction, bringing fair prices, or about two-thirds of its cost. A gallery containing about fifty pictures, with busts of himself, Gen. JACKSON and the Empress JOSEPHINE, has been reserved.

A POST-OFFICE DECISION.

The Postmaster-General, this afternoon, decided that the Act of 1825, relative to post-offices and post-roads, empowers him to declare the streets of cities post routes. He has accordingly issued an order declaring the streets of the different cities post routes, and has ordered private postal service to be at once discontinued.

TROOPS STILL OFFERED.

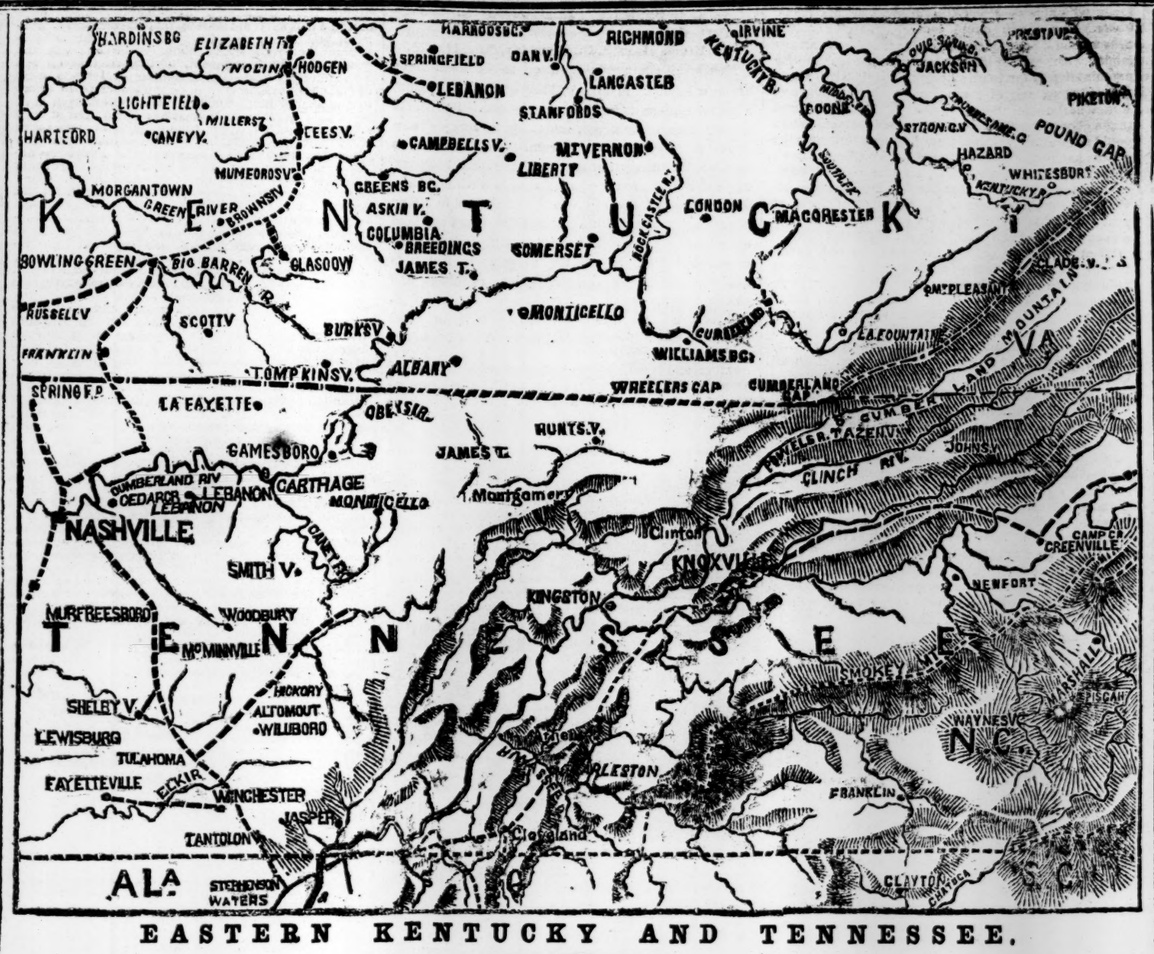
Tenders of troops continue to be made to the War Department, and it is probable that before the meeting of Congress the half a million authorized to be accepted will be supplied. Offers of additional regiments of cavalry are declined, owing to a sufficiency of that branch of the army.

JUDGE MERRICK.

The guards have been withdrawn from the residence of Judge MERRICK, who has resumed his seat on the Circuit Court Bench.

PENNY POSTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order to have the private penny-posts in Philadelphia discontinued at once, or be subject to prosecution.



EASTERN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Map Exhibiting the Actual and Prospective Seat of War in that Section; with the Railroads and Railroad Bridges.

The map we lay before the readers of the TIMES, this morning, is especially intended to represent those portions of Tennessee and Kentucky where military operations are active, and where the population in sympathy with the cause of the Union are promoting it, by destroying important railroad bridges upon the rebel lines of communication. The latest intelligence from Kentucky, leaves Gen. NELSON, after winning the splendid engagement at Piketon, pausing at that point, without affording any indication whether he proposed to proceed southward through Pound Gap or Cumberland Gap, or to remain, in order to keep the Secessionists of Eastern Kentucky in check, while Gen. THOMAS, now in strong force at London, advances toward Cumberland Gap, and attacks LEE, who is said to hold that pass at the head of 25,000 rebels. Our Ohio correspondent suggests that the mountains of that district afford other entrances into Tennessee beside those held by the enemy, naming especially Wheeler's Gap, some thirty-five miles Westward of the Cumberland Gap. It is not impossible that Gen. THOMAS contemplates turning the flank of LEE, by availing himself of these undefended passes. In the meantime, Gen. BUCKNER, at the head of 30,000 rebels, holds Bowling Green, throwing forward his advance guard as far as Green River, the bridge over which has been destroyed by his orders. The headquarters of the Union army, which at present contents itself with barring BUCKNER'S march northward, remains at Elizabethtown, with the advance at Nolin.

The Unionists of Tennessee, deprived of arms, and yet in eager sympathy with the movement for the emancipation of the State, are playing a most important part in burning the bridges upon the several railroads in the Eastern counties, over which the rebel armies and supplies must be transported. The superb viaduct over the Cumberland, above Nashville, is one of these fated bridges, the destruction of which places BUCKNER in a situation of serious danger should a retreat become necessary. The bridges over the Hiawasse River, at Charleston, over Lick Creek, in the same county, and over the Holston River, in Jefferson County,—points below and above Knoxville—cut off travel upon the line of the East Tennessee and Georgia and Tennessee and Virginia Roads at three vital points. The Georgia State Road is severed by the demolition of a bridge fifteen miles east of Chattanooga, thus suspending approach from the direction of Georgia and the Carolinas. The loss of the five bridges we have named, the location of which will be seen by reference to the map, must not only cause the rebels most serious embarrassment in the conduct of their operations, must deplete their forces by the numbers of troops necessary to protect the remaining bridges, and must fill them with profound alarm at the undercurrent of hatred these daring acts of incendiarism so clearly reveal.

THE OCCUPATION OF ACCOMAC.

The Rebels Laying Down Their Arms and Claiming Protection—The National Flag Flying, &c.

SALISBURY, Md., Tuesday, Nov. 19.

All the troops, except the Purnell Legion and the Second Delaware Regiment, left Newton yesterday for Dixie.

A messenger with a flag of truce had arrived in Newton and communicated to Gen. LOCKWOOD that those in arms in Accomac had laid down their arms and claimed his protection. Capt. RICHARDS' Cavalry, with Capt. MERRILL as guide, had advanced as far as Drummondstown to learn their determination.

A messenger just from Newton as the boat left Salisbury, informs our correspondent that Capt. MERRILL had returned, and that the cavalry did not go below Drummondstown, but that the Stars and Stripes are floating over the place.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BENEFICIAL EFFECT OF THE MOVEMENT INTO ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMPTON—THE FIRST LANDING MADE—READING GEN. DIX'S PROCLAMATION—A REBEL FORCE DISBANDED, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 19th.

The appearance of the strong force sent by Gen. DIX to the eastern shore of Virginia, together with his proclamation to the people of Accomac and Northampton counties, (previously published in the TIMES), has had a very beneficial effect among the residents of that vicinity.

The steamer *Georgiana*, with a portion of Gen. LOCKWOOD'S command, in endeavoring to make a landing got aground off Sax Island on Virginia shore and lay there the greater part of Saturday and Sunday, by which time the crew had run short of provisions, and it was determined to send a boat ashore to procure some. In the boat was Mr. WALTEMEYER, Sutler of Purnell Legion, and an officer, who had no sooner landed than they were invited to a large farm-house where about twenty-five Union men were assembled who seemed much interested in the party, having seen the steamer loaded with men, and desired to know the object of their visit. Gen. DIX' Proclamation was then read to them by the officer, and gave general satisfaction. They hoped the Secretary of War would send a force there to protect them from the rebels, who were determined to resist the advance of any National troops, and alleging that they feared being impressed into the rebel service, many having already been forced in the ranks. They were protected during the day by the gunboats *Ajax* and *Reliance* stationed near the shore, but at night had been forced to flee into the woods, to escape impressment, and were satisfied, were it not for those gunboats, they would had no protection, but all would have been impressed. An additional gunboat was sent to their aid by Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, Naval Commander at Fortress Monroe.

The Union men reported the feeling of resistance stronger in Northampton than in Accomac. Some rather substantial earthworks had been erected and cannon mounted, and they need not be surprised to meet a masked battery as they advanced. Enough was gained by the interview to show there was a strong determination to resist the advance of Government troops. At first they refused to sell any provisions to the boat's crew, on the ground that it was the Sabbath, but finally consented to supply them gratuitously. This ended the interview, and the boat soon pulled for the steamer.

On the advance of our forces into the interior, they were met at intervals by farmers and residents, who acknowledged themselves to have recently belonged to a regiment of Virginia cavalry, but reported the whole force, numbering about *thirty-five hundred men, disbanded and returning to their homes*. Gen. LOCKWOOD and command would remain in that region, to preserve order and restore confidenee to loyal men, but it is not thought any resistance would be offered him.

Through a secession source I learn that it is rumored at Old Point that the Government had been informed that no flag of truce would be allowed to pass till a period of thirty days had expired. Since then it is stated, on better authority, that the time was limited to twenty days. Something of importance is evidently going on at Norfolk and contiguous points which the Confederates are anxious to conceal. I cannot vouch for the truth of this rumor, but give it for what it is worth.

Another good haul of contraband was made to-day in this city by Deputy Provost-Marshal MCPHAIL. The goods comprising United States muskets, shot-guns, pistol and musket cartridges, cannister and grape-shot, beds and bedding, a few of WINANS' famous pikes, and twenty-four scaling-ladders, intended to be used in taking Fort McHenry, in all six good wagon-loads were taken from a warehouse—where they had been concealed since the 19th of April—and removed to the armory.

I will send further particulars to-morrow in relation to the expedition to Accomac—at which time I hope to give official information.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

DARNESTOWN, Monday, Nov. 18.

The division teamsters and wagon-masters received two months' pay on Saturday.

A preliminary meeting, by many of the commissioned officers, was held on Saturday night, to form a Masonic lodge for this division. Many distinguished men were present.

Everything in the shape of locomotives, machinery, &c., belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have been removed by the rebels and taken in the direction of Winchester. Even the double track for 20 miles has been torn up.

Last week Major STONE, chief of the Provost Guard, with a company of cavalry, paid a visit to the neighborhood of Sandy Spring, Montgomery County, Maryland. He made the arrest of Rev. SAMUEL LEECH, a clergyman of the Methodist persuasion, whom he sent to Fort McHenry. Other cases where parties were charged with disaffection, were investigated and dismissed. Much to the regret of his subordinates of the Guard, and the pleasure of his regimental command, Major STONE has rejoined his regiment, having been promoted from a Captaincy to a Majority during his absence on detached service.

The First Brigade, and probably others, have been ordered to report their full strength, equipments, &c., to Washington, immediately. A rumor has been circulated in camp that Gen. BANKS, with his command, will be ordered to some more active duty this week.

JOHN CANDLES, of Cumberland, and JOHN ROWZEE, of this district, have been discharged from arrest by Gen. BANKS.

The Massachusetts regiments are making preliminary arrangements to celebrate Thanksgiving in camp. Turkies, chickens and pumpkins are being procured.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Whilldin* sailed last evening for Locust Point. She carries a full cargo of provisions and ammunition, also Wiard's Battery, consisting of two 12-pounders and four 6-pounders, rifled.

The United States steam transport *Eastern State* has been sold to the Government.

[For other Rebellion News, see Eighth Page.]

NEWS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of the Atlantic from Port Royal.

Beaufort Not Yet Occupied by the National Forces.

THE TOWN STILL DESERTED.

The Great Fleet at Anchor in Port Royal Harbor.

OPERATIONS OF GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Full Details of Events from the Correspondents of the Times.

The United States steam transport *Atlantic*, Capt. ELDRIDGE, arrived at this port at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning from Port Royal, S. C., which place she left on the 16th at 3 P. M. She brings no news of interest, nothing of importance having transpired since our last advices. She has on board a number of passengers, and invalids from the army and navy, also six prisoners.

Everything remained quiet. The troops had been all stationed, and were well. Several visits had been made to Beaufort by a regiment or so, but they retired again, leaving the place deserted.

There had been no communication from the opposite side of the island confirming the rumor that the Union pickets had been attacked.

The stores and ordnance had nearly all been landed, and several of the transports will soon be ready to leave.

The dispatch relative to a fleet being seen at Fernandina, Florida, bound south, was undoubtedly an error, as the Federal fleet still remained in Port Royal Harbor on the 16th.

The *Atlantic* brings a number of secession trophies and one bale of cotton.

We are indebted to Purser J. B. FORDHAM for the following list of passengers and memoranda of her passage and list of vessels now lying in Port Royal harbor, South Carolina:

The *Atlantic* left her anchorage at 3 P. M., Nov. 16, crossed the bar at 4:50 P. M., with passengers and mail to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster, U. S. A., New-York.

The ship was piloted over the bar by Lieut. ROBERT PLATT, U. S. N., and found not less than 25 feet of water in the channel, thus demonstrating the fact that the largest vessels may enter that grand harbor with perfect safety. There is 22 feet at low water.

The following is the passenger list of steamship *Atlantic*, from Port Royal:

Capt. Ladue, Quartermaster United States Army; Col. Henry Moore, Forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers; W. T. Crane, special artist *Frank Leslie's Newspaper*; O. G. Sawyer; Lieut. Harbaugh U. S. A.; Mr. Allen, Forty Eighth New-York Volunteers; Capt. Boyd, U. S. Marine Corps; Capt. Hull, U. S. A.; Maj. Pangborn, U. S. Paymaster; Dr. Bloodgood, U. S. N.; Capt. Blethen; Mr. Newcomb, First Officer of the steamer *Peerless*; Capt. Litchfield, and A. R. Calden, Chief Engineer steamer *Governor*; Messrs. Johnson, Rogers, Duryea; Lieut. F. A. Sawyer, Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers; John A. May, Chief Engineer, and Samuel C. Wise, First Assistant Engineer, steamer *Peerless*; T. C. Entwistle, Engineer U. S. steamer *Vixen*; Capt. McNutt, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.; five wounded men from U. S. squadron; eight teamsters; seven sailors crew of the prize brig *Providentia*; twelve men from steamer *Peerless*; three shepherds from U. S. Quartermaster's Department.—Total, 57.

The *Atlantic* left in Port Royal Harbor, S. C., the following vessels:

United States frigate *Wabash*, gunboats *Pawnee, Mohican, Seminole, Flag, Unadilla, Seneca, Pembina, Curlew, R. B. Forbes, Ottawa, Isaac Smith, Mercury, O. M. Pettit*, ferryboat; sloop-of-war *Pocahontas*; gunboats *Penguin* and *Augusta*; transports, (steamers,) *Baltic, Vanderbilt, Ocean Queen, Ariel, Philadelphia, Empire City, Cahawba, Roanoke, Marion, Oriental, Matanzas, Star of the South, Parkersburgh, Locust Point, Potomac, Winfield Scott*, (condemned,) *McClellan, Daniel Webster, Illinois, Ben De Ford*; ships *Great Republic, Ocean Express, Golden Eagle, Zenas Coffin*—1 bark, 2 brigs, a large number of coal schooners and six traders.

Sailed—*Susquehannah*, (frigate,) *Bienville, Coatzacoalcos, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vandalia*, sloop-of-war. The *Savannah* and *Sabine*, frigates, are off Tybee and Port Royal.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Change Produced After the Landing of the National Troops—Capabilities of the Harbor—A Regular Line of Steamers to Run to New-York—Stores of Cotton—The Influx of Contrabands—Effects of the Blow upon South Carolina, &c.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Sunday, Nov. 10, 1861.

This place has now been in the hands of the Federal forces for three days, and although only the troops are landed, the change produced is remarkable. In the first hurry and confusion, amid which I wrote an account of the events of Thursday, I had no opportunity to do more than note the more salient of those events and the merest outside of circumstances. Some of the significance of the circumstances and the account of the effects as well as of the events themselves, I shall attempt now to set before you. And first, of the importance of Port Royal: doubtless, an endeavor will be made to depreciate the consequence of this place, and to lessen in the eyes of the world the results of our victory; but the attempt must eventually prove futile. Port Royal is the finest harbor on the South-eastern coast, the only excellent one between Norfolk and Key West; its natural advantages infinitely transcend those of either Charleston or Savannah; it is large enough for twenty armadas like that now riding securely within its inclosure. There are twenty-three feet of water on its bar at low tide; indeed, the presence inside of such vessels as the *Great Republic*, the *Wabash*, and the *Atlantic*, whose superiors in size and draught do not exist in the world, sufficiently attests the capacities of the bay. The land is comparatively high, the climate salubrious—none of the malaria so common in this region infest the neighborhood: on the contrary the South Carolinians have been wont to resort to this spot in the Summer for its coolness and health-provoking airs. Since our arrival the weather has been as delicious as at the North in the balmiest days of June or September.

The position of Port Royal is equally admirable, whether considered in a military, naval or political light. It is between Savannah and Charleston, and doubtless within a few days the communication between those important towns will be easily cut off. The network of inland waters that extends in either direction will enable us, if we choose, to transport troops on gunboats, either to Savannah or Charleston, without going within range of the guns of Fort Pulaski, at the former place, or Sumter or Moultrie at the latter. We can thus attack the two largest towns in South Carolina and Georgia at their weakest point, besides being able to run up into their country and annoy and frighten them wherever they make a military demonstration. The Island of Hilton, on whose northern point stands one of the forts just captured, extends to Ty-

bee Sound, and is within sight of the light-house of Savannah Harbor, not thirty miles away. Charleston itself is distant less than sixty miles. As a naval station, Port Royal is still more important; is, in fact, indispensable. It would be impossible to maintain the blockade during the winter months with any degree of effectiveness, without the possession of a port to which our ships could run in case of a storm, and of a dépôt of stores, where they could be supplied. Steam vessels especially require so frequent replenishing, that the importance of the station on their single account can hardly be overrated. But here is a harbor half way between the two extremities of the Southern coast, near the stations where the closest watch must be kept, accessible in all weathers and to the largest vessels afloat. The stores already brought immense as they are in quantity, are nothing to what will follow. Arrangements have been made on a scale quite commensurate with the magnitude of the enterprise in which the North is engaged. Docks and wharves will be immediately built, the steamers *Atlantic* and *Baltic* are to run regularly between Port Royal and New-York, and the place will doubtless be made a port of entry at once. It is to be remembered that two or three country houses on either side of the bay were all that were to be seen, besides the forts, a week ago. Now the scene is one of prodigious activity. Great steamers and transports are discharging their cargoes, small boats are plying to and from the shore, and between the larger ships; steamboats are running around, and a very good-sized forest of masts absolutely recalls the appearance of New-York harbor. No Southern city has seen, since the outbreak of the war, one-tenth the activity in her harbor that may be witnessed in this captured port. Here, too, all future expeditions may be prepared; here will be a base for naval efforts to be directed still further South; from here will doubtless emanate many of the blows that are destined to strike with such terrible force at the rebellious States. Another important consideration is, that we are in the cotton country. On this very Hilton Island are large plantations, on which stores of the famous plant are nearly or quite ready for market. Should it be thought advisable, a ship-load of Sea Island cotton could be dispatched to the North before Dec. 1. Who doubts, then, that other stores would come in abundantly and voluntarily. But if the planters should still prove obstinate, we have force enough to take the highly-prized commodity without their leave. It rests with the Government to say whether or not Port Royal shall be made a thriving cotton port. That an important town is destined to arise here, originating in the capture of last week, cannot be doubted. The classic legend will be reversed. Instead of armed men springing from the furrows of the peaceful soil, our times will witness the rise of a commercial city whose seed has been sown in blood, and whose germ was shells and cannon balls.

But there is still another consideration, whose significance may yet overshadow every other, originating in the battle of Port Royal. That battle was terminated at about 3 o'clock on Thursday last; on Saturday at the same hour, I saw eighty fugitive slaves, contraband of war, who had escaped from their masters and hurried within the Federal lines. This was on the southern headland of the bay, and on the northern side there are half as many more. They report that *the rest are coming*. They declare that, since last March they have been waiting and watching for the Yankees. And this is in South Carolina—this is where the blacks are so contented, where they were so attached to their masters, where we were defied to seduce them away. No attempt has been made or will be made to entice them, much less to excite an insurrection, but those who come in will be welcomed, will be clad and fed and set to work for the National cause. I talked for an hour with various of them. They were all men or boys—of every age—some had been house servants, some field hands, most were stupid and stolid in an extraordinary degree, but they had very definite ideas relative to the Yankees. Through their jargon, at first nearly unintelligible, I was able at last to get at those ideas. They saw my difficulty in apprehending them, and said they could not talk plain, but it was all "here," pointing to their breasts. They said they believed the Yankees to be friends; that they came in to work, to do whatever they were bidden; they had expected us, but not dared to speak of it to their masters; they had seen the fight from up the river, and hurried down as soon as it was over. They all report that since last March they have been waiting for us; they all declare that so far as they know, all the blacks are anxiously waiting for us; their only uneasiness was on account of the wives and children they had left behind, but when told they should see these again, their fears were at once allayed. So here is a mighty engine put into our hands, one that may well be used to weaken the enemy. A careful, merciful use of it may prove to the rebels a warning at once and a rebuke. If traitors are deprived of their property, and all loyal men indemnified, and no outrages permitted, a lesson of the real intention of the North may be taught, and a significant indication of its fearful power be afforded.

This is the place in which the lesson may be most effectually instilled. If the rest of the Secessionists see this arch-rebel State, the concocter and leader of treason, thus punished; see the very institution threatened for which they have supposed or declared themselves to be fighting; if they discover that their only safety for that institution is inside the ægis of the Union, they may yet be wise in time. Here, there is no Union feeling to propitiate; here no policy can intervene to prevent us from using to the best advantage the immense resource of labor we have found. For the labor to be done at this place will be prodigious; but it can nearly all be performed by the blacks, and our soldiers set to more congenial and purely military tasks.

It is needless for me to dwell upon the effect of this blow upon South Carolina; upon the justice of the retribution thus administered. If the rebels cannot maintain themselves in the very cradle and heart of secession, how can they expect the Border States to remain firm. But the panic everywhere spread in this neighborhood will not elude the observation of the Palmetto chivalry. Not only was there an absolute and disgraceful fright in the vicinity of the bombardment, but the negroes report that, at the first news of our coming, every house in the vicinity was at once deserted. Before our fleet appeared in the harbor the planters had fled; and when the ships absolutely arrived even men fainted away. During the engagement of last week there was undoubtedly manifested a good degree of courage, but every indication assures us that the flight was hurried into a panic. The condition in which the camp was left; the wounded we found in hospitals outside, with the yellow flag still flying, to recommend them to our mercy; the bodies that have since been discovered by our reconnoitering parties, and the fact that not a rebel is now left on Hilton Island, proves the expedition with which they made off. This may not be surprising, for the bombardment was really terrific. The results apparent, inside and outside of the batteries, perhaps explain their terror, and make us less amazed that no attempt should have been made to spike their guns, to destroy their stores, or to molest our landing. It was feared by many of the National officers that so complete a decampment must be a *ruse*; but no sign of resistance has been manifested since 3 o'clock on Thursday. This, on the side where the shelling took place, was not disgraceful; they were fairly whipped, and retreated as fast as possible. But at Bay Point, on the opposite side, was a battery of nearly as many guns as at Fort Walker, and here the flight was equally expeditious. Yet here, at Fort Beauregard, there was nothing worth calling a fight. Two or three times during the battle the guns of the fort and the ships exchanged fire, but no serious damage was done by either party. The rebels, however, saw the punishment administered to their confederates and had no idea of sharing it. As soon as the white flag was raised on Fort Walker, Fort Beauregard was abandoned. Here, too, everything was left for the victors; commissary and ordnance stores in abundance, sixteen large guns, boats, ammunition and camp appurtenances, all fell into our hands. The negroes assert that so rapid was the race, that a number of the fugitives were drowned in attempting to cross the creek which divides the island from the main land, for Bay Point also is the extremity of an island—St. Philips. All this does not look like defending their homes to the last extremity.

These places can now be made impregnable; the works already existing will serve as an excellent basis for more extensive ones. The admirable and efficient officers on Gen. SHERMAN's Staff, including Capt. GILMORE, of the Engineers, (who was nominated by the Governor of Ohio for a Brigadier-Generalship,) Lieuts. WILSON and TARDY, of the Topographical Engineers, Lieuts. SHUNK and PORTER, of the Ordnance Corps, will have especial charge of this work, and doubtless some of the finest field fortifications in the world will soon secure this place from any attacks that can be made against it. If South Carolina, in an emergency like that of last week, could throw only 500 men into Fort Walker to reinforce the 800 who have been there since last July; if this is the extent of the effort she can make to repel the invasion of her own soil, there will be less reason than has hitherto been supposed to apprehend an attempt to oust us.

The First Visit to Beaufort—Condition of the Place and Who was Found There—Pillage of the Vacant Houses by the Negroes—Endeavors of the Whites to Compel the Slaves to Accompany Them, &c.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Monday, Nov. 11, 1861.

On Saturday, Nov. 9, Commodore DUPONT dispatched Capt. AMMEN, of the gunboat *Seneca*, with the gunboats *Curlew* and *Pembina* also under his command, to Beaufort, which lies about fifteen miles up the Port Royal River. Capt. AMMEN started at about noon, and had returned about sunset. He found two batteries on the river, between Port Royal and Beaufort; one apparently some months old, and the other of more recent construction. The guns from each, however, had been removed, and, as the negroes informed the Commander, for the sake of strengthening the forts at the harbor. No opposition whatever was made to the approach of the vessels, but they, of course, were fully prepared for action. One of the batteries alluded to was about half a mile below Beaufort, but no fortification whatever existed at the town, which was *completely deserted by the inhabitants*. The guard could be seen leaving as the *Seneca* and her associates arrived. Capt. AMMEN landed with some of his officers and made a complete examination of the town; he found only two white people there; one of these was a shopkeeper, and somewhat under the influence of liquor; he was taken aboard the *Seneca* and examined. Capt. AMMEN could get no information from him, except that the whites had begun to leave immediately after the news of the battle at Hilton's Head. He was assured, however, of the intentions of the Commodore, that no devastation should be done to the property of loyal or peaceable inhabitants, and, after being kindly treated, served with food and wine, was set at liberty.

What is, perhaps, quite as important as the desertion of the whites, is the fact that the negroes were pillaging the vacated houses. The place contains in the Summer about two thousand inhabitants, but in Winter only five hundred. It is the resort of some of the wealthiest inhabitants of South Carolina during the warm weather, and many of the houses are suitable for persons of fortune and distinction. Into all these the negroes had broken, and were plundering with eagerness. Capt. AMMEN immediately stopped this marauding, and in the few instances in which he found the blacks armed, took away their weapons. Some half a dozen had firearms. The negroes asserted that their masters had endeavored to compel the blacks to accompany them in their flight, even shooting and killing several of those who refused. This, however, proved unavailing, for the speedy approach of the National gunboats encouraged the slaves to remain. They were coming into the town in large numbers from the surrounding country. Capt. AMMEN took no stores of any sort, either Quartermaster's or Commissary's, nothing but the weapons found on the negroes. His conduct seems to have been marked by great discretion under circumstances so utterly unexpected.

This account of the feelings of the blacks, and of the attempt of the South Carolinians to compel them to accompany their masters has been confirmed in various quarters, and tallies exactly with what I was told yesterday by some negroes whom I saw at Seabrook, a hamlet about six miles from Hilton Head. At that place some two hundred negroes had gathered during the day, and continued to come in until long after I had left at nightfall. They were men, women and children, and of all ages. All reported the same story, and told it without any apparent concert. They came from across Skull Creek, which divides Hilton Island from the main land; many were from the Pinckney estate, but they came from several plantations, and agreed that their masters had endeavored to take them along in the flight that seems to be general in the whole neighborhood. The negroes, however, assured me that they refused to fly, and in several instances the white men shot at them. I heard of two blacks who were wounded. The rest were indignant; they declared that all would come in to the National forces who could get away; and that none would accompany their masters unless absolutely forced. They manifested the greatest elation at their escape, and like those whom I first questioned, the day after the fight, declared that the whole black population had long expected the coming of the Yankees, and were everywhere anxious to hurry to our lines. There was a jubilee last night in the negro quarters at Seabrook, dancing and singing around fires that they built, and inside of the captured Fort Walker, a religious meeting was held and thanks offered to God for their deliverance. A hundred or more are already at work landing the cargoes of the vessels, or assisting in whatever labors are assigned them. There can be no doubt that the negro question is destined immediately to assume in this quarter proportions and aspects utterly unlike any that it has presented elsewhere. The blacks throughout the State will desert their masters wherever our army appears, and if those masters are so insane as to attempt coercion, results appalling to contemplate must ensue. No shadow of inducement has thus far been held out to the slaves by the National forces. They have come to us without any invitation; they express a willingness to work; they have already given valuable information, acted as guides, and in the labors to which they are put, will prove of prodigious assistance. But the utter and speedy annihilation of Slavery in South Carolina seems as certain as that these infatuated Secessionists continue to hold out against our arms.

There is believed to be a force of 500 rebels at Bluffton, a small place near here. These are the *débris* of the body that defended Fort Walker; but, apart from them, no Secessionists are supposed to be within twenty miles of our lines. Hilton's Island probably does not shelter a solitary rebel. To-morrow Gen. SHERMAN will probably go up to Beaufort, to examine the place. The work of establishing the army is progressing, but is one of prodigious responsibility. The landing itself of 12,000 volunteer troops is not an easy task, and the getting ashore of such immense quantities of stores as were conveyed by the fleet that lies in the harbor requires great labor. Then the selection of camping grounds and the establishment of troops, the military occupation of the island, the reconnoissances, the planning and building of fortifications, all require administrative ability of a high order in their direction, and incessant energy in their performance. The labor is not all done, because a victory has been obtained; and brilliant as the victory was, splendidly as it was accomplished, there are other portions of this enterprise quite as important, although less salient. While every honor should be paid those whose gallantry and skill won the first battle in which South Carolina has been made to feel her weakness, the country should not fail to pay the tribute they deserve to others whose energies and wisdom are to perfect the work so auspiciously begun. It would be difficult to overrate the task set before Gen. SHERMAN. If he succeeds in it, he will deserve as much credit as if he won a victory. As yet, of course, everything is in a chaotic state; houses are erecting, camps are pitching, stores are landing, and an immense scene of apparent confusion exists, out of which skill and industry are to evolve, I trust, most felicitous results.

The Hubbub and Confusion of Landing—Preparing to Occupy Beaufort—A Cotton Port Opened, &c.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Monday, Nov. 11, 1861.

Amid hubbub and confusion I shall say a few unimportant words—more because something may be expected, than anything I have to say. Gen. SHERMAN landed night before last in a shower of rockets around him and blue-lights from wheel-houses. The enthusiasm was general. His quarters are in the brown house—the main building here. The beach is wild confusion—swimming of horses, landing stores, building a floating wharf, and filth most abominable and shocking. Where are the laws of war in such cases? A contagion will surely breed, as the atmosphere is vile with rotten carcasses and excrement. Not the least care is being had. It is excusable, perhaps, for a few days, when such a vast body of men are assembled, but not a day should be lost when the time arrives for order.

Last evening officers were taking the draughts of the various steamships previous to a departure of a few of them for Beaufort. The inhabitants are fled and a gunboat guards the place. We shall take quiet possession in a day or two. Not a white Southron dwells on either Island, just where we now are; *i. e.*: French's Island and Jenkins' Island. These names are the chart cognomens, though they go by others, according to fancy. Gen. DRAYTON is, or was, the largest owner of the Island where the main army of occupation now are, and his estate is a fine one—fast being despoiled, however, of everything in and about it. There is but little sickness—one case of small pox is reported in one of the camps. The case will be properly looked to and isolated from the rest. The object of sending ships up to Beaufort is to secure a large lot of cotton, known to be there.

There is but little doubt but we have opened a cotton port; that is to say, the port is opened, and opened wide now; but that a friendly intercourse will be established and cotton brought in, there can be no doubt. The South want money, and we are quite willing to pay them for all the commodities they may have to sell, and let them make such use of the money as they will. It is too soon to estimate properly the exact value of our splendid success and glorious victory; the future must unroll its scroll before we can count on cotton being ten cents a pound, because a channel has been taken and opened up. There are conflicting accounts of the quality of cotton secured, so I decline to say more. The *Catawba* offered to load 1,200 bales, but whether even that amount was offered her, the contracting party could not say positively. The more we here wander about and comment on our victory, the greater seems the achievement, and marvelous the fact that we took the pair of Islands at all.

The fort, or earthworks, are being put in smooth condition, and the Island secure against any and all attacks of an army 30,000 strong. Shot and shell are found everywhere, and lugged miles by men in search of the curious.

"WANDERER."

Goods Landed—Construction of a Large Building for Shelter—Another Expedition Farther South—A Visit to Seabrook Landing—Cotton and Corn Found on Pinckney Island—Beautiful Residences in Beaufort, &c.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 14, 1861.

Nearly all the goods required to be used here are now landed. A large building of wood, inclosing a hollow square, is fast being completed. The roof is on two sides of the angle, and ready to receive any stores that may be out in the rain. Good success has been had in this most arduous and intricate business as good weather has rendered it easy to work night and day. Officers and others are in the saddle ten to fifteen hours on a stretch. I have had twelve hours constant exercise in the sun—a hot sun, too—and then a little moonlight pleasure of the same sort. But it is not unpleasant—*per contra* quite exciting and exhilarating. Another Expedition is on foot, and before this closes I shall be able to hand you some particulars concerning it. This branch or division will move further South to an unknown destination, and it is hoped no serious delay will prevent an early start and a go at the word. I am not at liberty at this moment to make the record, though at the proper time, and before this mail closes, I shall do so. By saying that two small gunboats only will remain, you have a correct idea of the force about to be employed; nearly the same as at the attack here. Possibly before this fleet starts some of the new gunboats will be down here to give us a hand, though we think the *Wabash* is able to take anything but a casemate fort the Confederacy have got for us to oppose.

About here, (Headquarters, Hilton Head,) there is a place known as Seabrook Landing, called after the planters there, distant some seven miles. There is a ferry landing here, and when a peaceful state permits, a boat plies around the numerous islands hereabouts, connecting with the main land. On the 12th, Capt. R. SAXTON, of the Quartermaster's Department, detailed Lieut. A. J. HOLBROOK, with fifty sharpshooters from the Forty-sixth N. Y. V. M., and embarked on the steam propeller *Parkersburgh*, of New-York, leaving at about 11 A. M. They landed first at a spot known as Skull Creek—perhaps it is a golgotha ere now—where, at high water, a boat drawing twelve feet of water can pass without obstruction. Lieut. HOLBROOK had orders to seize all Quartermaster and subsistence stores, and here he sent ten in advance, and commenced a reconnoissance. Going up the beach, which is alive, fairly, with oysters and cultivated beds, he met a sloop called the *Family of Savannah*, commanded by Capt. JOHNSTON, of Bluffton, S. C., which laid high and dry at low tide. His men dug under her, and at high tide, she came away with a Jerk from the *Parkersburgh*. He found at this point a corn-house, with 2,000 bushels of corn in the ear—a white and very fine sort of corn, and by aid of old flour-barrels he managed, through perseverance and luck, to get aboard of the propeller 500 bushels. He also found 51 bales of cotton in a shed, on what is called "Pinckney's Island," owned by the widow PINCKNEY. There is sufficient cotton here and on Pope Island, unginned, to make, at a safe calculation, 3,000 bales, and corn-houses filled to the top—say 10,000 bushels in the ear. He brought down with him a bale, the first specimen bale seized here, and made a signal of it between the fore and mainmast of the steamer. This is of the best sort—Sea Island. He dragged it on two wheels a mile to the water's edge, when, getting it on an old dug-out, towed it to the steamer. He arrived at headquarters last evening, the 13th, at sunset, with this one bale and 500 bushels of corn in the hold—all that could be brought down on top of her coal. Here, on this Island, and on Pope's Island and Pinckney Island, and Bluffton there is cotton in bales, and lying around loose, amounting to some 10,000 bales—including that at Beaufort and its immediate vicinity.

While Lieut. H. was digging around the sloop, he was fired on by the rebels from Pinckney Island, and a bullet from an Enfield rifle struck an oar, shattering it in pieces, within two feet of his head: and once, while in an orange-grove, plucking the luscious and grateful jewels, hanging rosy, juicy and ripe, another ball, of so much euphonious sound, a Minié' came by, and warned him to hasten that job, as somebody was watching that fruit; it was a line shot, and flattened itself against a tree in the way, just ahead of him. At Beaufort, he reports, there are many beautiful residences, and the town is laid out with taste, and is cleanly. It is now defended by one of our gunboats, and deserted, though the leaden messenger disproves a part of this fact. There are about one thousand negroes about us, most of them anxious to reach the fort, while others prefer to remain on the main land. For "master's" plantation—"de ole plantation"—they have an affection, and some we had secured for our own service, on good wages, sigh for home, where they have one. So strong does this sentiment prevail in the human breast, we have the evidence of a few—only a few—that slavery will be accepted to a strange land and perfect liberty. Wonderful! If we hold our position—and we don't allow "ifs" down here—the slaves will gladly join us; but if we are to loose our hold, the poor nigger has got to come along or be left behind a prisoner among his old masters again—which he don't exactly like. They are, most emphatically, on a high and difficult fence—afraid to jump either way, for something *may* be hurt. *We are told*, and we believe, that the owners are shooting their negroes, all who are disposed to join us. The negroes themselves say this. About 300 are on this island now. Lieut. H. reports to me, the best breakfast he ever sat down to, certainly since leaving New-York, was enjoyed under the shade of an orange tree, and was cooked by a big negress in the open air, for him. Cover for one was raised, and chicken broiled, chicken stewed, rice, hominy, and hoe-cake, with sweet potatoes fresh dug from massa's garden. The negroes have their cabins filled with smuggled goods, rice, pork, meal, hominy, and hard bread. They went into their deserted masters' houses, and stole therefrom every conceivable article of clothing they could lay hands on. Out of one parcel their kindness produced, came a rich silk opera-cloak, that never cost less than $50 or $75, and a lace fringe half a yard wide attached, of the finest and most costly sort. Extravagant embroidery and laces generally were produced; also two rich silk wrappers, and two silk dresses, made up fine and fashionable—fit for a first-class bridal drapery. The woman who was so considerate of these things, said her mistress gave them to her on her wedding-day. They were permitted, or instructed to return them, as he (Lieut. H.,) had not come to deprive anyone of such wares.

All the subsistence stores reported above will be brought down to-morrow, or as soon as it can be loaded. It is safe to Uncle Sam, as the gun-boat can come down and get a force before the rebels could get it off in any thing. There will be a movement for Beaufort and further along shortly, and perhaps an enemy be found, but not till affairs are in order. Everybody's things are mixed up with everybody's else, and borrowing, lending and stealing is the resort. I have to go about begging a finger-full here and there, a swallow of coffee—heaven save the mark, *coffee*—nobody will lie awake o'nights, and stuff so weak and so little burned, for it won't discolor water. Order, I say, must come out of this chaos before anything can be done, or should be done. What with goods thrown overboard and actually broken up by the elements, and the hurry of the undertaking, with new men to do new business, Gen. SHERMAN will find it impossible and bad policy to move for a few days. But he will go whether ready or not, and let accounts take care of themselves.

It is really fortunate that the Government have go young men, or men in the prime of life, active, vigilant, replete with common sense, *and above all humbug or conceit of position*—(hard work of this sort takes conceit away promptly)—such as Assistant Quartermasters SAXTON, HASKELL and FULLER, men of the same age, same size and habit, more alike than any three men one could readily find, devoted to the business in hand. Capt. SAXTON is at the head of this division—the entire fleet, and is a busy man, the busiest man in the country to-day, by all odds. Assistant Quartermaster C. E. FULLER has charge of the new expedition set afoot or promulgated yesterday, as far as his position permits. Capts. SAXTON and HASKELL remain here. All are ambitious to go. This opening up of new lands suits the enterprising members of the whole division, and those left behind call themselves unfortunate. I shall accompany it, and doubtless shall go on *every* new one of the sort, and report accordingly, so long as I can behave myself. And this matter of behavior by one who has brass buttons and the insignia of position, is a difficult thing. One catches it all round the field if he is off his guard, for delivering an order in too loud a tone of voice, while galloping around in the night, over holes, and boards, and everything, I came near suffering a week's arrest, and the luxury of bread and water and fleas, as compensation for such disregard of regulations.

Yesterday, the 14th, Gen. SHERMAN detailed Surgeon BROWN, of the Sixth Connecticut Volunteers, and Lieut. WAGNER, of Gen. SHERMAN's Staff, to visit the new countries adjacent to us for the purpose of offering peace and harmony, if they would accept—in fact, to offer Gen. SHERMAN's proclamation. They were met in a sort of lane, on a marsh, at the ferry, Seabrook landing, by Rev. Mr. WALKER, of the Episcopalian order, who talked about peace and war and good will to men; ventured the remark that on sea we could fight well—that these pair of Islands were of no account whatever; declined to accept on behalf of the people the protection offered—thought they were able to protect themselves; also that if they were whipped in a naval engagement, he bedamned if we could lick them on land—the land was their *forte*—the land was BEAUREGARD's affection—nothing but the fear of the Potomac prevents him now from destroying our whole army. They met Major SALMS, Capt. BARNWELL, Lieut. MCKEE during the day, who were very polite and had the opinions of the very Rev. Mr. WALKER. The detail returned about midnight, having been guests on the steam propeller *Seneca*, and reported the substance of the above. Little mud forts, on the dirty little place we are now in, they call of no account. The fleet will be divided, and the following transports detailed to convey 6,000 men and a corresponding number of horses for such a trip, and proceed to "open up" another port. They will be fitted out with all dispatch, and be accompanied with a convoy: *Star of the South, Empire City, Roanoke, Ariel, Daniel Webster, Cahawba, Oriental, Matanzas, Marion, Philadelphia, Potomac, Ben Deford, Parkersburgh, Locust Point.* The *Wabash* and *Susquehannah* will be the principal gunboats. The above are taking in coal and water for fifteen days. We are having uninterrupted fine weather—it seems to be the Indian Summer, even for this latitude, and the General is determined to take advantage of it, and go in while flushed with victory. Thus far the soldiers have had opportunity only of eating and sleeping and grumbling, achieving no honors for the country and no glory for themselves. Thus far the navy seems to have all the credit and all the performance. I can understand now, fully, why it is that armies are safer, and do better when employed than when idle. Nothing to do, is the source of all complaint, but hard work gives no time for the consideration of evils. When busy they scarcely know whether they suffer or not. I find it here—discontentment is fertile when idleness rules the hour, contentment and rest are glad to be got after labor. And they have had to work here night and day—every one.

Last night I listened to the negroes in a prayer meeting. After a wild melody of some musical composition, slow and solemn, with a deep, long-drawn, nasal intonation, they "blessed de Lord dey had privileges" now they never thought to enjoy, and hoped the time would soon come when the armies of the North would come South, and turn and overturn till every bondman should be free. The deep religious sentiment of the negroes is marked, and sticks out in their meetings, but, like the Hindoos, they pray and then steal. They are a good deal alarmed about how all this is coming out, but contented to await the dictation of the Lord, who they address as "Sir," and acknowledge *His* hand in every thing, even in stealing.

Gen. SHERMAN has the credit of keeping his own counsel, and his mind is an adamant of impressions, difficult of probing. But any sudden or important movement must be promulgated at headquarters some day or two at least before the event, or any events, can take place.

Our tents, the Quartermaster's department, are pitched on high ground, overlooking the entire harbor—a beautiful bay it is—and all around is *tough* in the extreme. Sand a foot deep every step, uncut small trees and stumps, make navigation a matter of uncertainty. We had a tangled thicket cut away for our tents, and our reward for a fine position is balanced with having for companions snakes, beetles, crickets, and vile grubs of every sort. "Our man," while digging up a trench around the tents, turned over a nest of what the slaves call chicken-snakes—a flat-headed, repellent rebel, most unwelcome and uncouth, was the father. He and his family were dispatched; but that didn't make me sleep any sounder, for every rustle on the straw was a whole nest of them to me, till very weariness conquered fear, and daylight came soon, all too soon, for we make every day a long one now. The bite of these snakes is fatal, say the negroes, who know everything almost.

We have a very nice sort of a woman for laundress and attendant; she lost her child by the rebels running off with it, which causes her to mourn in drowsy songs all by herself. Her musings are doleful enough, and yet, at times, charming. She is in her small tent, satisfied that it is all right; but if only her *chile* could come back. She fought her way clear when the rebels run, and tried hard to keep her seven-year-old. She kills off the lizards and snakes which are thick around us near the bushes. Charleston papers, of the 10th or 11th, speak of our late (the first) reconnoissance as a defeat, and that they drove us all into the river, or some where else, where our forces were drowned. I have not seen this paper. Yesterday, an ambrotype of a beautiful lady and her supposed husband, or *fiancée*, was picked up in a cotton field and brought in as spoils. The army is bathing every hour of sunlight in squads of several hundred men at once. Don't that cause you a shiver? A large mail has just come—immense in fact—some single regiments receiving five or six thousand each.

I have no further information or gossip to transmit.

Yours, &c.,

WANDERER.

Retrospective—The Action of the 7th and its Results—Character of the Rebel Fortifications—The Bombardment—An Incessant Rain of Shells—Good Fighting on the Part of the Rebels—Their Final Retreat—Property Left Behind, &c.

HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Friday, Nov. 15, 1861.

Now that the smoke of the battle has cleared away, and the din of the cannonading ceased, it is possible to obtain a more distinct and comprehensive idea of the action of the 7th than could possibly be acquired in the confusion and excitement that reigned a few days ago. At the risk of repeating some of what I have already written, and of what others may have furnished, I will attempt to concentrate all the information I have been able to gather relative to the capture of Port Royal. It is, perhaps, worth while saying that I was a spectator of so much of the fight as could be witnessed from the deck of the steamer *Atlantic*, about four miles away, and therefore had as good a view as is often afforded of a naval engagement; that I went ashore within an hour of its close, and have since had every facility and courtesy furnished me by the officers of the navy and army in the prosecution of my inquiries. I believe, therefore, that the statements I make are either based upon personal observation or officially authenticated.

Fort Royal is a fine large harbor, whose entrance is about three miles wide, and which extends six or seven miles into the interior before the mouths of the Broad and Fort Royal Rivers are reached. The two headlands of the bay are Hilton Head, on the southern side, and Bay Point; opposite each of these is the terminating point of an island, whose other extremity is, however, in each case so far distant that the island seems a part of the main. The land does not rise on either side more than six or eight feet above the sea. At Hilton Head the rebels had erected a field fortification, remarkable for strength and excellence of construction; it has an irregular water front, and was built with bastions, curtains, traverses, &c., ditched and stockaded, and in some places palisaded. It inclosed a space of about one-quarter of an acre. The number of guns was twenty-one, and an outwork existed, mounted by one siege-gun. Most of the pieces were on the water side of the battery, pointing out to sea. An encampment of about 2,000 troops lay immediately outside of the fort, which was called after WALKER, the late Secretary of War of the rebel Confederacy.

Fort Beauregard, on the opposite and Northern headland of the bay, was manned by 18 guns, and the outwork by 7. This fortification was by no means so elaborate as Fort Walker, and the number of men intrusted with its defence was certainly not greater than 1,000, and probably not quite so large. Brig.-Gen. DRAYTON was in command of the entire defences, and had under him two choice regiments of South Carolina Volunteers, under Cols. HEYWARD and ELLIOTT; also a German regiment. The rebels are supposed to have thrown in some of these troops as reinforcements after the arrival of the Federal fleet and to have brought some of the guns from other batteries on Hilton Island, and further up Port Royal River. The reliance they placed upon the fortifications, is apparent in extracts from Charleston and Savannah papers. At various times, even after our forces were in sight, and on the very day of the capture of the forts, Gens. RIPLEY and GONZALES are believed to have constructed the works which, according to statements made by prisoners and fugitive slaves, were put up so long ago as last July; the principal labor was performed by negroes. These forts were relied on entirely for the defence of Beaufort, a fine little town fifteen miles up the Port Royal River, containing in Summer about 2,000 white inhabitants, and very much resorted to by the planters on account of its healthfulness and coolness. The harbor, also, is one of the most important in the Southern States, being by far the largest between Hampton Roads and Key West, and lying within a few hours' land or water communication with either Charleston or Savannah. It also furnishes direct access to the interior of the finest country in the world. Its greatest importance to the National Government, however, consists in the facilities it will afford our blockading squadron during the stormy weather usual on this coast in the winter season. The Southerners themselves fully appreciated the advantage its possession would prove to us; their private letters and newspapers which have fallen into our hands indicate their expectation that a blow would be struck here. They, however, believed and declared themselves impregnable, up to the day when they were proved to be otherwise.

After an usually perilous and tempestuous voyage, of between four and five days, from Hampton Roads, the National fleet began to rendezvous off Hilton Head on Monday, Nov. 4. We started from Fortress Monroe with twenty-six vessels of war, under the command of the flag-officer, and thirty-three transports, tugs and ferry-boats, at the disposition of Gen. SHERMAN. Thirteen thousand troops were quartered on the transports, and of the naval portion of the fleet nearly all were gunboats, carrying two guns and two howitzers each. All of the fleet never appeared at the rendezvous; six were lost in the storm of the 1st of November, others greatly injured, and several delayed a week or more. But on Monday, Nov. 4, in the afternoon, five gunboats, the *Seneca*, the *Ottowa*, the *Pembina*, the *Pawnee* and the *Curlew* were sent up towards the shore to sound the channel, to set buoys, and otherwise prepare for the future movements of the attack. At this time the commanding officers had no accurate information in regard to the condition of things ashore. They did not even know if batteries had been erected, or whether any defence would be attempted. The gunboats, however, were speedily fired on by steamers that came up the road-stead from the two rivers whose embrochure forms the Bay. Three small steamers, one bearing the blue flag of Commodore TATNALL, attacked, and a desultory sort of firing took place from the batteries. The fire was returned by our gunboats, but although it was thought that the rebels received some damage, this fact was not definitely ascertained. The existence of batteries and the probability of a defence were, however, established, and our ships withdrew, having received no damage.

The next morning, Nov. 5, the *Wabash*, (flag-ship and frigate, carrying 44 guns,) Capt. RAYMOND ROGERS, entered and anchored in the roadstead, the *Susquehannah* and large transports following. The same morning, Gen. SHERMAN, with Gens. WRIGHT and STEVENS and his own Staff, reconnoitered the batteries in the gunboat *Mercury*, carrying one gun; and the same vessels engaged the day before, also went up the bay again to draw the fire of the battery, and otherwise feel the enemy. In these objects the reconnoissance was completely successful. Both batteries opened, and all the rebel steamers came out. The size of the batteries was ascertained, and an approximate estimate of their strength obtained. Quite a heavy firing continued for two hours or more, neither, however, amounting to a broadside. No lives were lost on any of the National gunboats, and no damage done to any of the ships, though one or two shots struck. It is believed that the enemy sustained some injury both to his vessels and his batteries. Having discovered that Hilton Head, was the stronger place, and the proper point of attack, the Generals returned and the reconnoissance ended. The rebels thereupon became bolder, came further out and fired one or two rounds, till one of our gunboats deemed it necessary to put an end to the nonsense, and did so in a few well-aimed shots, which drove the saucy little fellows in. It must be admitted that on Monday and Tuesday the rebel steamers showed good pluck, coming out in the face of an immense fleet, and on each day opening fire. Charleston and Savannah papers since captured disclose that they reported themselves as having driven us back, either ignorantly or wilfully mistaking the reconnoitsance for a battle. It is difficult, however, to suppose that any naval man could have been thus deceived. The troops in the forts were doubtless persuaded that we had turned tail.

The Generals returned to the *Wabash* to consult with the Commodore, and a plan of attack was determined on. It was simple and, as the result proved, commendable. Hilton Head projects some distance beyond Fort Walker, and the *Wabash*, with the other vessels of war, was to proceed up the bay, so far as to be able to enfilade the guns of the fort; the battery was to be shelled, and so soon as it should be silenced, the vessels to be so arranged as to cross their fire in front of the landing, and thus protect the debarkation of the troops. After this it would be the business of the army to maintain the position thus obtained for it.

It was agreed that the action should take place as soon as possible, on that day, Nov. 5. The Generals, therefore, returned to their respective headquarters on the transports in order to superintend the landing in due time, and the *Wabash* was at once prepared for action; light ships were sent down; signals made for general action, and the captains repaired on board the flagship. At about 4 o'clock the *Wabash* led the way, and reached a point nearly half way between the batteries, when shee got aground. In consequence of this accident so much time was lost that it was thought advisable not to commence the fight until the next day; a change in the plan that was fortunate, as the afternoon sun would have been in the eyes of the gunners of the fleet, whereas in a morning fight they would have the enemy at the same disadvantage. The ships were accordingly anchored out of gun-shot of the batteries, and very much to the dissatisfaction of some on board the transports, who understood none of these manœuvres. The battle occurred that day.

On Wednesday, Nov. 6, the violence of the wind prevented operations, and numerous were the grumblings indulged in by those who always grumble at what they cannot understand. However, the discretion and wisdom of those in command were sufficient for the emergency. It was deemed best to risk nothing that could be rendered certain; and though troops were undoubtedly thrown into the forts during this delay, the naval commanders were confident in their ability to completely achieve what they set about.

On Thursday, Nov. 7, at 8½ o'clock, according to the time kept on the flag-ship, the ships were turned and headed for the battery on Hilton Head. From the deck of the *Wabash* men were visible on both headlands, and it was evident that the rebels were fully prepared. The following is the order of battle:

Main Squadron.	*Flanking Squadron.*
Wabash,	Bienville,
Susquehannah,	Seneca,
Mohican,	Curlew,
Seminole,	Penguin,
Pawnee,	Augusta,
Unadilla,	Pocahontas,
Ottawa,	R. B. Forbes,
Pembina,	Mercury.
Vandalia.	

The last three vessels were not in line, but came up at 12, and afterwards remained engaged.

The plan was for the fleet to advance to a certain position beyond Hilton Head, then turn and come down the bay firing as it came; the object of this was not only to enfilade the battery but to stem the flood-tide, and, therefore, have the great ship under better command. It is usual in actions between naval forces and land batteries for the vessels to adopt some such plan so as not to present a steady front to the enemy, who have the advantage of firm ground, which from the swinging motion of a ship at anchor, the assailants would be deprived of. The flanking squadron was designed to engage the enemy's gunboats and thus secure the main squadron from a reverse foe. After driving them off, it was to engage in the bombardment from its outside position on the right of the main squadron, as that faced up the bay. Eight or ten of the rebel steamers were in sight at the beginning of the action, most of them gunboats.

At 9 o'clock the signal to close order was made, and at 9:26 the engagement was commenced by a gun from the battery at Hilton Head, to which the *Wabash* immediately responded with her great gun, a rifled 50-pounder; the *Susquehanna* followed, and the action at once became general. At this time the sight was such a one as can seldom have been witnessed in the world. The morning was magnificent, the sky clear, the wind low. The firing from the batteries and the double row of ships was heavy, and for a while incessant. The *Wabash* was within eight hundred yards of Fort Walker, and the other vessels in no way behindhand. The rebel steamers, in the background, joined in the action, and just outside of the bay was a perfect fleet of National transports, the masts, decks and rigging crowded with troops, eager spectators, waiting for a victory, that they might be enabled to land. The *Wabash*, leading the fight, has no superior in the world as a steam-frigate-of-war, and in the harbor were the *Great Republic*, the largest sailing vessel afloat; the

Fourth New-Hampshire Regiment of Volunteers, is detailed to perform the duties of Inspector-General at these headquarters, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

2. All persons who approach or within our lines, and not belonging to this command, will be arrested and immediately sent to the Provost Marshal, who will have orders as to their disposition.

3. The fort on Hilton Head will be known as "Fort Welles," and the one on Bay Point, heretofore called Fort Beauregard, will be known as "Fort Seward."

4. Col. N. W. Brown, commanding Third Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers, is hereby placed in the immediate military charge of the depôt at the fort, and will mount a sufficient guard to protect the public property, both at the fort and depôt.

By order of Brig.-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN.
Headquarters, &c., Nov. 15.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29.—1. The resignation of Lieut. B. HARBAUGH, Adjutant of the Eighth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, is, for reasons stated in his application, accepted, to take effect this day. He is, therefore, honorably discharged the service of the United States.

2. A general Court-Martial is hereby appointed to meet at Headquarters of the Second Brigade, on the 18th day of November, 1861, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Second Lieut. WILLIAM HAMMOND, Roundhead Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

DETAIL OF THE COURT.

1. Col. Ben. C. Crist, Fiftieth Reg. Penn. Vol.
2. Lieut.-Col. James Armstrong, Roundhead Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.
3. Major Amasa B. Watson, Eight Reg. Mich. Vol.
4. Capt. M. M. Dawson, Roundhead Penn. Vol.
5. Capt. George [illegible], Fiftieth Penn. Vol.
6. Capt. [illegible] Tilford, Fiftieth Penn. Vol.
7. Capt. [illegible] Peck, Eighth Michigan.
8. First Lieut. [illegible] Rogers, Fiftieth Penn.
9. First Lieut. [illegible] Turner, Eighth Michigan; and
10. First Lieut. P. BLAIR, Roundhead Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, is appointed Judge Advocate of the Court.

By order of Brigadier-Gen. T. W. SHERMAN.
Specifications not recorded.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

BURNING OF THE BRIDGES IN EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

The rumors in regard to the burning of bridges on the waters of the Holston, in East Tennessee, have subsided into the authenticated fact that the bridges were successfully fired this side of Knoxville, and also one [illegible] miles from Bristol, the [illegible] are now [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE FAIRY CIRCLE—THE MAGIC JOKE—THE IRISH TIGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have advices from Port Royal to the afternoon of Saturday last, at which time Beaufort had not been permanently occupied by the National forces, although it continued deserted by the inhabitants, and occasionally visits were made to it by single regiments of our troops. The intelligence brought by a previous arrival, that our pickets on the further side of Hilton Head Island had been attacked by the rebels, is not confirmed. The stores and ordnance belonging to the army had nearly all been landed, and several of the transports were expected to leave soon. The dispatch from Savannah, published a day or two ago, announcing that the great fleet had passed Fernandina on the way South, is disproved by the statement that the fleet on Saturday was still at anchor in the harbor of Port Royal. By the United States steam transport *Atlantic*, which brings the above intelligence, we have received a number of letters from our correspondents with Gen. SHERMAN'S command, which give a detailed account of the occurrences which have taken place since the capture of the fortifications.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island* arrived here yesterday from the several stations in the Gulf of Mexico—having left Ship Island on the 5th, the Southwest Pass on the 7th, and Key West on the 10th. She reports the condition of affairs in the Gulf as generally unchanged. She brings a confirmation of the report, received by way of Havana, that the rebels had formed another plan to surprise WILSON'S Zouaves, on Santa Rosa Island, in which they were foiled by the watchfulness of the National pickets.

The occupation of the Eastern shore of Virginia by a portion of Gen. DIX'S Division, under command of Gen. LOCKWOOD, is likely to be followed by the most beneficial results. A dispatch from Salisbury, Md., dated yesterday, announces that nearly all the troops had left Newton for the scene of operations. A messenger with a flag of truce had reached Newton and communicated with Gen. LOCKWOOD, announcing the readiness of those in arms to give in their adhesion to the Government, and a body of cavalry subsequently advanced to Drummondstown, where they found the Stars and Stripes flying.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order regulating the manner in which the seizure of vessels owned wholly or in part by rebels must be made. In every case where it is possible the seizure should be made by the Collector of the Customs, and the case, must, at the earliest moment, be turned over to the United States District Attorney, who must, as soon as possible, obtain adjudication upon it.

Secretary CAMERON made another speech last evening in Washington, on the occasion of a reception given by Col. FORNEY to Mr. PRENTICE, Editor of the Louisville *Journal*, in which he reiterated his entire faith in the ability of the Government to quell the rebellion, and paid a just tribute to the patriotism of Kentucky, and to Mr. PRENTICE in particular for his bold advocacy of the Union.

The pickets of the Brooklyn Fourteenth made a brave fight on Monday when attacked by the rebel cavalry. They stood their ground manfully, and successfully resisted the charge, though the cavalry was superior in numbers. Our loss was two killed and seven missing—among them one Lieutenant. On the ground to-day five dead horses were found. The rebel loss is not definitely known.

Affairs on the Upper Potomac continue unchanged, though we have an intimation from Darnestown that there may be a movement of Gen. BANKS' Division this week. The First Brigade, and probably others, have been ordered to report their full strength, equipments, &c., to Washington, and a rumor is in circulation that active service may be expected. Meantime, the Massachusetts Regiments are diligently occupied with preparations for their Thanksgiving Day, which occurs to-morrow.

A portion of Gen. BUTLER'S Division—the Massachusetts Twenty-sixth and the Connecticut Ninth Regiments—was embarked at Boston yesterday afternoon, on board the new steamship *Constitution*, which recently left this port. The Massachusetts Twenty-sixth is recruited largely from the famous Sixth Regiment, which passed through Baltimore on the 19th of April. The Maine Eleventh will also embark on board the *Constitution* at Portland.

A dispatch from Missouri, a few days ago, announced the capture by the rebels of twenty-two wagons and two hundred oxen, belonging to a Government Commissary's train. This property has been recaptured by Col. JENNISON, at Pleasant Hill, who at last accounts was preparing to attack a body of twelve hundred rebels, near that place. A dispatch from Leavenworth announces that another lot of Government wagons and some commissary's stores have been taken from a steamer on the Missouri River by the rebels.

News from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 2d inst., has been received. Taking advantage of the unsettled condition of affairs, the Navajo Indians were again committing serious depredations in different parts of the Territory. Col. CANBY had made a requisition upon the Governor for a considerable body of militia for the United States service, to take the place of the regulars and volunteers, who are wanted for service in the field. The Governor had accordingly issued an order to the Major-Generals of Divisions in which he had designated the proportion of men each was to furnish, and the stations they were to occupy.

The Louisville *Courier*, now published at Bowling Green, Kentucky, gives us an official report of the transactions of the rebel Convention held at Russellville, on Oct. 29, to confer with reference to "the steps to be taken to better preserve domestic tranquillity, and protect the rights of person and property in the State of Kentucky." Hon. H. C. BURNETT presided, and resolutions were adopted denouncing nearly every act of the Administration, and declaring that those present would never pay one cent of the five million loan voted by the Legislature. The organization of Guards of one hundred men in each county, to be paid as Confederate troops, was recommended, and Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, BLANTON DUNCAN, and several others, were appointed a Committee to carry the resolutions into effect.

Possibly we have a faint foreshadowing of the spirit in which the announcement of the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL will be received in England, in the comments of the Toronto *Globe* and *Leader*. The *Leader*, which has never yet lost an opportunity to misrepresent and belie the National cause, denounces the arrest as "the most offensive outrage which Brother Jonathan has dared to perpetrate upon the British flag." If the Americans can make an arrest in this manner with impunity, according to the *Leader*, they can drag refugees from the soil of Canada as well. "The meanest nation in Christendom," it affirms' "could not honorably submit" to such an outrage, and the indignation of the *Leader* is only appeased by the assumption that Lord LYONS will at once demand from the National Government a disavowal of the act of their Commodore, and the release of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. The *Globe*, which has always exhibited a friendly feeling toward the Union, denounces the act but little less energetically. It thinks that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL might much better have been allowed to go on their way, and that the Government would best exhibit a consciousness of its power and the justice of its cause by releasing them and sending them to Europe.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *United Kingdom* passed Cape Race yesterday morning, with one day later news from Europe. She left Glasgow on the 9th inst. She brings very little intelligence of interest additional to that brought by the *Norwegian* at Portland. There had been a great storm on the Black Sea—probably the same that raged on our coast so fiercely—which had caused great loss of life and damage to shipping. Prices in the Liverpool cotton market remained unchanged. The sales of the week had been 60,340 bales.

The steamship *Columbia* arrived at this port last evening from Havana on the 15th inst., the anniversary of the patron saint of the city, San Cristoval. There is nothing new to report in business matters. The Spanish Expedition was still waiting in the harbor.

Mr. JAMES T. BRADY having declined the Tammany Hall nomination for Mayor, and Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER having accepted the subsequent nomination proffered him by that organization, the latter gentleman has been further indorsed by the Hotel Proprietors' Union Club and the Syracuse Union. There is little doubt that Mr. GUNTHER will also accept the nomination of the National Union Mayoralty Convention.

The Convention of German Democratic Delegates from all the Wards met last evening, and, after some interesting proceedings, nominated FERNANDO WOOD as their candidate for the Mayoralty. Committees were appointed to inform Mr. WOOD of his nomination, and to make arrangements for a great ratification meeting.

The new United States sloop-of-war *Ossipee* was launched at the Kittery Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on Nov. 16. The *Ossipee* is a vessel of 1,500 tons, and but seventy-five days have been occupied in her construction. Ex-Gov. GOODWIN, Senator CLARKE, and a large number of marine and civil dignitaries witnessed the launch.

The sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, which is to be under the command of Capt. SWARTWOUT, late of the New-York rendezvous, is nearly ready for sea. Her officers have reported for duty.

Commander CHARLES W. PICKERING has been ordered to the command of the gunboat *Kearsarge*. Capt. PICKERING is a native of New-Hampshire, and a very efficient officer. He has for some time past been stationed at Key West, under direction of the Lighthouse Board.

Hon. P. B. FOUKE has written a letter stating that he does not expect to resign his seat as member of Congress from Illinois, first, because Mr. LINCOLN and Gov. YATES have personally told him that they do not expect him to do so; second, because a number of gentlemen through the State have requested him not to take such a course; third, because he is fighting the battles of his country in his own way and without pay; and fourth, because no *other* member of Congress, who has taken a commission from the Governor of a State, has resigned—namely, PHELPS and BLAIR, of Missouri; DUNN, of Indiana; SHERMAN, of Ohio; BAKER, of Oregon; WILSON, of Massachusetts.

In the Surrogate's Court the will of SARAH FOSTER, admitted yesterday, leaves $500 to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A motion was also made before the Surrogate for the appointment of a collector in the matter of the Parish estate.

The Stock Market was generaly strong yesterday, prices leaving off firm in the afternoon. Exchange on England declined to 108¼@108¾ per cent. Money easy. The Custom-house return of the Domestic Exports of the week is the heaviest ever made for the port of New-York, the declared value of the clearances of flour, grain, &c., being nearly *four millions*.

The transactions in Breadstuffs, yesterday, were checked by the increased firmness in ocean freights; prices of Flour declined 5c. ₱ barrel; Wheat 2c., and Corn 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Rye and Oats were dearer. Provisions were depressed; Pork was decidedly lower and unsettled. The principal sales of Groceries were of Coffee, which was very firm. Ingot Copper was in active request at buoyant prices. Iron, Lead and Tin were quiet, as were also Candles, Oils, Tallow, Hemp, Lime, Seeds, Spices, Whalebone, Resin, and Crude Turpentine. Tar and Spirits Turpentine attracted more attention. Hay, Hops, Tobacco and Foreign Liquors were in fair demand. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The Cattle Markets are only moderately supplied this week, but enough are on sale, considering the large receipts and free purchases one week ago. About 3,750 head were offered at ALLERTON'S; and, as the Bergen trade is at an end, this number includes nearly all offered up to Tuesday night. A few additional lots are expected for Wednesday. Business was moderately brisk, and prices about as last week, ranging from 5c. to 8¼c per lb. There was a light supply of first-class cattle, but of medium grades enough for all buyers. Most of the good bullocks sold at 7¼c.@8¼c. The yards will probably be well cleared out this week.

An Extraordinary Speech—Gen. Patterson and Gen. Scott.

We published, yesterday, a brief report of a speech made in Philadelphia on Saturday last, by Gen. PATTERSON, avowedly in reply to the criticisms that have been passed upon his failure to detain Gen. JOHNSTON in the valley of Winchester, so as to prevent him from joining BEAUREGARD. This failure, it is universally conceded, cost our army the victory at Bull Run. Gen. PATTERSON defends himself by throwing the whole responsibility upon Gen. SCOTT, whose orders he claims to have obeyed to the letter. The following is the substance of his statements.

On the 9th of July he proposed to Gen. SCOTT that he should go to Charlestown and Harper's Ferry, and asked when Manassas would be attacked. On the 12th, he states, he was "directed to go where he proposed," and informed that Manassas would be attacked on Tuesday, the 16th. The next day, however, the 13th, he was telegraphed "*if not strong enough to beat the enemy* early next week, *make demonstrations so as to detain him* in the valley of Winchester." Gen. P. says that on the same day, the 13th, but whether before or after receiving the above order, he does not state, he telegraphed to Gen. SCOTT that JOHNSTON was in a position to have his strength doubled just as he could reach him, —and remonstrated against attacking, closing thus;—"if wrong, let me be instructed." But he says "no instructions came." To our mind, Gen. SCOTT'S order reads like a reply to this remonstrance: it tells him to *detain* JOHNSTON, if he is not strong enough to beat him. And this construction is strengthened by the statement of Gen. PATTERSON, that he *did* make the demonstrations, and on the 16th drove JOHNSTON'S pickets into Winchester. That, he adds, was the day on which Gen. SCOTT said he would attack Manassas. Assuming that his whole duty had been done,—that driving in JOHNSTON'S pickets was all the "detention" required by his orders, and that this need not be continued beyond a single day, Gen. PATTERSON made all possible haste to withdraw, and on the *next day*, the 17th, marched to Charlestown.

This brings matters down to the 17th. On that day Gen. SCOTT telegraphed that "McDOWELL'S first day's work had driven the enemy beyond Fairfax Court-house, and that to-morrow the Junction will probably be carried." For all that appears here, SCOTT was under the impression that PATTERSON was still "detaining" JOHNSTON,—though he had actually retreated from him and left him entirely free. On the 18th, however, he says:

"At 1½ o'clock in the morning, he telegraphed Gen. SCOTT the condition of the enemy's force and of his own, referring to his letter of the 16th for full information, and closed the dispatch by asking, *'Shall I attack?'* This was plain English, and could not be misunderstood, but *he received no reply.* He expected to be attacked where he was, and if Manassas was not to be attacked on that day, as stated in Gen. SCOTT'S dispatch of the day previous, *he ought to have been ordered down forthwith to join in the battle, and the attack delayed until he came.* He could have been there on the day that the battle was fought, and his assistance might have produced a different result. On the 20th he heard that JOHNSTON had marched with thirty-five thousand Confederate troops and a large artillery force in a southeasterly direction. *He immediately telegraphed the information to Gen. Scott, and knew that he received it the same day.*"

On the 20th, when he learned this astounding fact and telegraphed it, it was too late for him to follow JOHNSTON, or to prevent his joining BEAUREGARD. On the 18th, when he inquired if he should "attack," he also *supposed* himself to be too late, and, beyond all question, Gen. SCOTT was of the same opinion; —for the attack would have been made on that day if the roads by which the enemy's right flank was to be reached had not proved impracticable. It was too late then to delay the attack,—or to order PATTERSON down with any hope of his being useful.

It is quite impossible to examine this defence of Gen. PATTERSON with any care until we have the orders and correspondence in detail,—as everything depends upon their exact language. But according to the report before us Gen. PATTERSON seems to have established several points in regard to his own conduct. In the first place, he regarded driving in the enemy's pickets *once* as being a complete fulfillment of his orders to "detain him in the valley" during the early part of the week. In the next place, lest he should overdo the matter of "detaining" him, he marched the next day some eight miles to the rear. Two days afterwards, when he supposed the battle was over, he inquired whether he should attack the enemy, who was at least fifteen miles off. And two days still later, he gave Gen. SCOTT the agreeable information that, in spite of his having "detained" him, JOHNSTON had gone to join BEAUREGARD with 35,000 men and a large artillery force.

There is one other feature of the case which will not escape attention. Gen. PATTERSON has postponed this extraordinary attack upon Gen. SCOTT very nearly *four months*,—until just after Gen. SCOTT had left the country, in extreme ill health, and under circumstances which render it extremely doubtful whether he will ever return.

IRON-CLAD SHIPS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE, AND THEIR ARMOR.—The success of the French floating batteries, *La Dévastation*, *La Tonnante* and *La Lave*, at Kinburn, Crimea, has been the signal of a revolution in the great navies of Europe which does not seem to stop short of a complete transformation. No sooner was *La Gloire* built, by order of the Emperor of the French, than England, seeing her superiority over wooden vessels, immediately set herself to work and tried to outvie her powerful rival. The result of that competition produced the *Defiance*, the *Resistance*, the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince*, four steel-clad vessels, now afloat. Eleven vessels of that description are said to have been ordered by the Admiralty within the last sixty days, and an amount of twelve and a half millions of dollars has been voted by the English Parliament for that purpose. But as every one of these vessels cost above two millions, and as the amount voted is merely sufficient for the construction of five of them, an additional appropriation of about fifteen millions is necessary for the six remaining vessels.

The activity displayed by France in renewing her navy is not less remarkable. In a late English paper, we see that she has now eleven iron-clad vessels afloat or in commission, and seventeen building. The construction of these vessels has been distributed to the navy-yards of Toulon, Brest and Rochefort, and if their power of resistance is as great as it is now supposed, France will soon have on the ocean a fleet of unconquerable floating fortresses. The creation of this iron navy is due mainly to the fear caused to the French Emperor by the English naval review held at Spithead, between five and six years since, and by the boasting of the English, on this occasion, that they would beat all the combined navies of the world. LOUIS NAPOLEON determined from that moment to render the French navy equal to that of its English rival, and to accept the boastful challenge by constructing ships of war so strong that one of them could hold his own against half-a-dozen wooden English vessels.

According to the last model supplied by the French and English Admiralty, these vessels must be literally mail-clad—their framework every where coated with "heavy steel" —making the vessel as invulnerable as Achilles. The armor-plates used in casing them are of immense weight and substance; they are not to be any longer tongued and grooved, but of an uniform thickness throughout—experiments showing that grooved iron plates present less resistance to shot than the plain plates. Each plate is now 16 feet in length, by 3 feet 3 inches in breadth, and 4½ inches in thickness. The weight varies from 79 cwt. to 82 cwt. each—and the plate, instead of being forged, as it was before, is now rolled. It is against this new kind of plate that the Armstrong 100-pounder has been found powerless, in the last trial at Shoeburyness.

The Prisoners of the War.

The rebels have undertaken to coerce our Government into an acknowledgment of their belligerent rights, by threatening to hang our prisoners in their hands unless those rights are conceded. They make the first test on the *privateers* whom we have captured. We claim that these men have violated certain laws of the United States, knowing perfectly well what those laws are, and in deliberate contempt of their authority. We propose to give them the benefit of a fair jury trial,—of a full defence by counsel of their own selection, and every advantage which parties accused of crime ever enjoy. If they are convicted we propose to inflict upon them the penalty which the law prescribes. We cannot do less than this without acknowledging the right of somebody other than the Government of the United States to nullify those laws,—to declare them void and of no effect.

The rebel authorities of the South demand that we shall make this acknowledgment. If we refuse, they threaten to put to death certain persons who are still loyal to the United States,—who are in their power, but accused of no crime, even against their laws, who are to have no trial because charged with no offence,—but who are to be killed in cold blood, merely for the purpose of compelling the Government of the United States to purchase their lives by surrendering its authority and abandoning all attempts to execute its own laws. This step on their part illustrates at once their own character and their estimate of ours. The disagreement of the New-York jury on the trial of the privateers of the *Savannah*, has, undoubtedly, led them to rely upon the element of sympathy with secession which they detect in this proceeding, and they have none of that regard for law or for the sentiment of the civilized world which would repel them from a step so utterly barbarous and without precedent in the history of any civilized nation.

To a certain extent this brutal menace of the South is bravado,—intended for effect. Still it is quite possible that these men may attempt to put it into execution;—and our Government has to decide whether it can permit itself to be thus coerced or not. It is a most delicate and responsible duty,—but we presume every loyal citizen will insist that, whatever may be the sacrifice, nothing shall be done which will deprive our Government of the power to punish traitors, or to treat as a traitor every man who has taken arms against the Constitution and the Government of the United States. It must be borne in mind that we are by no means powerless to resist and resent this infamous policy by which the rebels propose to paralyze the laws and the Government of the Union. We hold the power of retaliation. If they hang our prisoners, accused of no crime, we shall be compelled to hang theirs. The laws of war sanction such a proceeding, and the law of necessity compels it. Thus far they have taken more prisoners than we have:—but we hold, nevertheless, a very considerable number of hostages in our hands, and among them are very many men of prominence and importance to the rebel cause. The following tables exhibit the approximate number of prisoners captured during the more important engagements that have occurred since the commencement of the war:

UNION VICTORIES.

	Rebel Prisoners.
Battle of Rich Mountain, July 11, and subsequent surrender of Pegram	1,000
Engagement near St. George, (Carrick's Ford,) July 13, where GARNETT was defeated and slain.	1,000
Affair at Dug Springs, Mo., Aug. 2	35
Attack on Charleston, Mo., Aug. 19	41
Capture of the Hatteras forts, Aug. 29	615
Affair on Santa Rosa Island, Oct. 9	29
Affair at Lebanon, Mo., Oct. 14	37
Recapture of Lexington, Oct. 16	30
Major ZAGONYI'S charge at Springfield, Oct. 27	27
Battle of Belmont, Nov. 7	200
Total rebels taken	3,014

REBEL SUCCESSES.

	Union Prisoners.
Bull Run, July 21	1,500
Battle of Wilson's Creek, Aug. 8 [The prisoners taken in this engagement were soon after released.]	200
Capture of Lexington, Sept. 20. [Released on parole—officers subsequently exchanged.]	3,500
Taken at Chicamicomico, Oct. 5	50
Battle of Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21	500
Taken at Wyandotte, Va., Nov. 11	100
Total Unionists captured	5,850

How many of these have been since released, we have not at hand the means of ascertaining with accuracy,—though it is probable that the rebels have not over 2,500 of our men in their hands at present. At all events there are enough on either side to make the commencement of such a policy as the rebels threaten to inaugurate, the beginning of horrors unparalleled in the history of civilized warfare. We do not believe the rebels will venture upon the experiment if they are made to see that it will not in the least interrupt the course of justice and of law. The first thing to be done, therefore, is at once to order new trials of the privateers of the *Savannah*, taking steps to exclude from the jury every man who is not fully and unreservedly loyal to the Government of the United States. And the next is to *retaliate* upon rebel prisoners in our hands, beginning with those of the highest rank, precisely such treatment as the rebel authorities inflict upon the Union men under their control. We trust the Secretary of State will at once direct *thirteen* of the rebels in our custody to be subjected to the same treatment as is bestowed upon Col. CORCORAN and his companions.

Provincial Growlings.

The premonitory mutterings of the thunderstorm which may be looked forward to from the English Tories and their organs when they hear of the Mason and Slidell case, come to us from the Toronto *Leader* and *Globe*.

Aside from the little interest they derive from their foreshadowing in some measure one phase of British sentiment on the exciting question, there is nothing in these productions to repay the time spent in their perusal; for it would be hard to crowd into the same space an equal quantity of provincial ignorance, bombast and conceit. These zealous champions of British honor have a crude idea that that intangible but sensitive sentiment has been somehow or other rudely dealt with, and the perplexity they are evidently in as to precisely where and how they have been insulted adds to their horror at the Yankee audacity. "The action of the American Commodore," says the *Leader*, with a feeble effort at pleasantry, "is the most offensive outrage which Brother Jonathan has dared to perpetrate upon the British flag!" And then, waxing exceeding wroth—"It is a wanton, unprovoked and indefensible insult to the British flag!" "There can be no doubt," chimes in the *Globe*, "that the action of the *San Jacinto* commander was an outrage upon the British flag and an infraction of international law." And then, as though to make it quite sure, it adds: "There can be no possible justification for it." To which it only remained to rejoin: "The matter does not admit of a dispute!"

Amid all this reiteration of indisputability, it is perfectly obvious that neither the *Leader* nor the *Globe* has the faintest notion as to *how* the British flag has been insulted. For, when they come to assign the reasons for their wrath, it turns out that they have this enormous bee buzzing in their bonnets—they think that the Yankees have as much right to seize rebel dispatch-bearers on British *territory* as they have to take them from off a British *vessel!* Here is their sweep of reasoning: "If MASON and SLIDELL," says the *Leader*, "may be seized on board of a British steamer, and carried off prisoners, they might with equal propriety have been seized during their stay in Bermuda. *In regard to the British flag, the Yankee Commodore has no right at sea which he does not possess on land.* If they may *outrage* [mark the word!] the British flag at sea, *they may defy it on land, and they may drag from Canada the refugees who are here seeking refuge from Federal despotism.*" And the *Globe* holds the same language: "If neutral ships could be searched, so could neutral territory!" It is difficult to know what reply to make to that kind of appalling stupidity. There is a pleasing effrontery in the discussion of questions of international law by persons who need to be told that the law of the sea is one thing, and the law of the land another. Having learnt this primary lesson, our Canadian jurisconsults might be told that not only does the law of nations consecrate a special system of principles for the maritime relations of neutrals and belligerents, but that there are distinctions and differences even here, and that while it is entirely competent to a belligerent to seize contraband on board a neutral merchant vessel, the same competency does not hold with regard to neutral armed vessels or men-of-war! These are principles which the Canadian journalists will find in any elementary treatise. And they will find, too, that not only is our procedure in the seizure of the rebel dispatch-bearers in strict conformity with the doctrines of international law, and with English principles and precedents, but is simply an application of the provisions of the Queen's Proclamation!

We dare say our readers will enjoy a hearty laugh over the modest suggestion of the Canadian journals as to what we should do with the rebel Ambassadors. "The seizure of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL," says the *Globe*, "was a gross wrong, which can only be repaired *by the offer of ample apologies by the United States Government, and the liberation of the captives.*" The *Globe* modestly, but exactingly puts it: "It will add infinitely to the strength and dignity of the American Government if, without waiting for remonstrance from Britain, *they at once set free the captives, and send them on their road to Europe!*"

It would, of course, be too much to expect that our friends on the other side of the lines, would be able to see the capture of MASON and SLIDELL in the light in which Americans view it. "The extreme anxiety of the Washington Government to prevent the Southern diplomatists reaching Europe is a curious proof of weakness in men who profess to be careless as to the action of foreign Powers." That is the *Globe's* theory of it! SIDNEY SMITH speaks of a portion of Her Majesty's subjects on whom a surgical operation was needed before they could take in a joke. Our Canadian friends seem equally impervious to an argument.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

By the arrival of the steamship *Columbia*, we have advices from Havana to Nov. 15.

The Spanish expedition for Mexico was waiting in the harbor for the balance of the fleet from Spain, now some days past due. The French war steamer *Lavoisier* still keeps her anchorage in port, waiting orders from the Commodore of the West India and Gulf of Mexico squadron of that nation.

On the 15th was the celebration of the day of the supposed patron Saint of Havana, "San Cristobal," and there was no time for news.

The markets have not improved for Island produce. Sugars, Nos. 11 and 12, at $4⅛@$4⅜ ₱ 100 lbs.; light stocks and no white in store. Stock, 30,000 boxes. Molasses quiet, being consumed by distillers, whereof sales have been rather favorable to shippers, when delivered in good order. Ventures by the steamers *Cosmopolitan* and *Columbia* have generally found good markets.

Freights not in demand. Prices for New-York have been paid at 37½c.@62½c. ₱ box, in the past week. Baltimore, 62½c.; no better business to look for at present.

Exchanges—London, 16 res. North cities, 4⅛@5⅛ res.

The health of Havana was in cold weather condition.

There is the greatest necessity for an American man-of-war in Havana. Vessels are constantly arriving from and departing to the blockaded ports. They are generally small vessels, but there are many of them.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The United Kingdom Off Cape Race.

POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT

The Liverpool Cotton Market Unchanged.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The steamship *United Kingdom*, from Glasgow on the 9th inst., for New-York, arrived off Cape Race at 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. She was boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The steamship *Bremen*, from New York, arrived at Southampton at noon on the 9th inst.

The dates per the *United Kingdom* are one day late, than those per the *Norwegian* at Portland.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 8.

The Prince of Holland is no better. The state of his health is the cause of much anxiety.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says that the Swiss "Dapper" affair will, in all probability, be settled without any unpleasant results.

The India and Australia mails arrived at Alexandria on the 5th inst., but it is understood no regular China mail.

The Convention respecting the Mexican expedition is, that the invading Powers shall not seek territorial advantages for themselves, nor use their influence to interfere with the rights of the people to choose their own government. It also contains an article providing that an invitation be given to the United States to accede to the Convention in behalf of their own subjects. It does not fix the number of ships or troops to be used, nor stipulate for a march to Mexico.

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 8.

The Bourse is firm and the Rentes are quoted at 68f. 60c.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Nov. 2.

The Sultan has made a two days' visit to Ismidt and laid the keels of some new ships.

A meeting of the representatives of Foreign Powers has been held at the residence of the British Minister, to consider the Montenegrin question. The Grand Vizier was present. The meeting was not decisive.

There had been a storm on the Black Sea, causing loss of life and damage to shipping.

There is news from Syria that DAOUD PASHA had become a French tool, causing great excitement and discontent.

Letters from Raygusa deny the rumors of the defeat of the Turkish army by the insurgents. M. NIKALOBICK, chief of the insurgents, had put a price of one thousand sequins on the head of OMER PASHA.

NEISA, Friday, Nov. 8.

Tranquillity prevailed at Pesth.

Commercial News by the United Kingdom.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 8.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 60,340 bales, including 36,290 on speculation, and 7,310 to exporters Fair Uplands, 12¾d.; Fair Orleans, 12¾d.; Fair Mobile, 12¾d.; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12d.; Middling Mobile, 11¾d. Stock, 650,300 bales. Imports to-day, 2,374 bales, and on the week, 67,886 bales. Sales to-day, probably 15,000 to 20,000 bales. The market is very strong.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 8.

Consols steady, at 92¼ ex-dividend. Shares rather firm, but inactive. Canadian and American quiet.

CITY POLITICS.

TAMMANY MAYORALTY CONVENTION

James T. Brady Declines and C. Godfrey Gunther is Nominated.

Early yesterday it was known that JAMES T. BRADY would not accept the nomination for Mayor, tendered him by the Tammany Hall Mayoralty Convention, on Monday evening, and soon afterwards members of the Convention were officially notified of the fact. At noon the Conference Committee, empowered by the Convention to act in the matter, met at Tammany Hall, with ELIJAH F. PURDY in the chair.

Several members of the German and Taxpayers' Nominating Committees were present.

The communication from Mr. BRADY, declining the nomination, was read and accepted; and when that had been done, Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER was then proposed as a candidate for the office, and was nominated unanimously and with great enthusiasm.

Mr. GUNTHER, who was in the hotel, was notified of his nomination, and he accepted it. The Committee then adjourned. Mr. GUNTHER has also received the nomination from the "Syracuse Union" Nominating Convention, the "Hotel Proprietors' Union Club," and the "National Union Club."

Mr. Brady Declines to be a Candidate for Mayor.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you do me the favor to state in your paper, that I am not a candidate for the Mayoralty. I have invariably stated to all who spoke to me on the subject that I would not accept a nomination for that office, and I was surprised to learn last night that such a nomination had been made.

Yours respectfully, JAS. T. BRADY.

NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

Central Committee and Mayoralty Nominating Convention.

This organization, which has a subordinate duplicate character, had a meeting last evening at Brown's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street. The Central Committee had no business to report and adjourned to next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The Mayoralty Nominating Convention (JOHN C. HAM in the Chair, and O. SLOAN HOLDEN, Secretary,) reported that C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Esq., had declined, accepting the nomination until he had heard the result arrived at in other Conventions.

Supplementary to this report, however, the Committee announced that Mr. GUNTHER, having heard of his nomination by Tammany Hall and the Syracuse Union, would send in a definite answer as soon as possible. The Convention then adjourned to Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

National Union Councilmanic Nominations.

The following nominations were made last evening by the National Union for Councilman:

Ninth Ward—E. Mortimer Duy, J. H. Decker, A. Springstine.

Fifteenth Ward—A. Hathaway, J. N. Phelps.

Sixteenth Ward—Joseph Fobes, W. B. Purdy.

Eighteenth Ward—F. E. Frost, E. Robinson.

German Democratic Convention.

FERNANDO WOOD NOMINATED FOR MAYOR.

Pursuant to an extended call, published in the German papers of this City for some days past, and signed by a Sub-Committee of three persons from each Ward, on behalf of the German Democratic General Committee, the German citizens of each Ward assembled at their respective places of meeting, on Monday night last, and selected five delegates to represent them in a General City Convention, which came together, at 7½ o'clock yesterday evening, at Mueller's Assembly Rooms, near the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets.

Capt. E. SIMON, of the Thirteenth Ward, was chosen as President.

Every Ward in the City, excepting the First and Eighteenth, had five delegates.

FERNANDO WOOD was nominated for Mayor by Mr. KATOIR.

Mr. SEEBACH and Mr. WEIL VON GRAUSBACH seconded the nomination.

Dr. FRIEDRICH FRECH, of the Sixth Ward, and Mr. B. A. STEFFENS gave very amusing caricatures of the other political organizations, of course to the advantage of Mr. WOOD'S admirers.

Mr. HEYDECKER, of the Fifth Ward, and the President of the Seventh Ward German Democratic Club,

protested against the proceedings on foot, and withdrew from the room.

Mr. J. HENRY BARBAR, of the Seventh, and others, criticised the motives of the parties retiring.

Finally, the motion to nominate Mr. WOOD was unanimously passed, and indorsed by three cheers from the entire Convention.

On motion of Mr. FRECH, a Committee of five was appointed to wait upon Mr. WOOD and inform him of his nomination, viz.: Messrs. Hof, Frech, Weil, Gattmann and Knessler, to report the result at the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. SZEBACH, the Secretary was empowered to embody the action of the Convention in the form of a resolution, and publish the same.

On motion of Mr. KATOLS, a Committee, to consist of the officers of the Convention and Messrs. KNOBLOCH, of the Ninth, and SZEBACH, of the Twenty-second Ward, was directed to select a place for a grand mass-meeting to ratify the nomination, and to make all arrangements for the purpose. Mr. WOOD and several speakers of local note will be invited to deliver addresses on that occasion.

At 10 o'clock the Convention adjourned, to meet again on the call of the President.

People's Union Syracuse Convention.

A meeting of this organization was held on Tuesday evening, Mr. ANDREW H. LEWIS, President, in the chair.

A ballot was taken for a candidate for the Mayoralty, with the following result: Hon. Conrad Swackhamer 58, George Opdyke 8, Fernando Wood 5, C. Godfrey Gunther 3, John A. Kerr 1, Jefferson Davis 1, George R. Davis 1, blank 1. Mr. SWACKHAMER was then unanimously nominated, and addresses were made by Dr. BRADFORD and others, after which the Committee adjourned. The Convention changed the name of JEFFERSON DAVIS on the single ballot, to "blank."

Hotel Proprietors' Union Club.

NOMINATION OF C. GODFREY GUNTHER CONFIRMED.

The Hotel Proprietors' Union Club met again, yesterday afternoon, at Powers' Hotel, with Mr. W. C. HUBD in the chair, and Mr. THOS. D. WINCHESTER acting as Secretary.

After an address from Mr. HUBD, in which he spoke of the necessity of electing men to office in December who would give more attention to the interests of the City generally, and of the lower Wards in particular, Mr. W. H. SCHENCK moved that the nomination of C. GODFREY GUNTHER for the office of Mayor be indorsed. The motion was seconded, and the nomination of Mr. GUNTHER was indorsed unanimously.

Republican Aldermanic Convention.

The Sixth Aldermanic Republican District Convention met last night, previous to adjournment, and nominated A. C. SMITH.

German Union League Aldermanic Nominations.

The German Union League Association held their Aldermanic Conventions last night, with the following results:

2d District—Adjourned till 26th inst. 4th. No meeting at the place designated. 6th. JOHN CUMMERFORD. 8th, 10th, 12th, 14th and 16th—No meeting at place designated.

Mozart Hall Aldermanic Conventions.

The Mozart Hall Democrats held their Aldermanic Conventions last night, with the following result: Second District, Richard Barry; Fourth District, Andrew Sheenan; Sixth District, adjourned till this evening; Eight District, Peter McKnight; Tenth District, G. A. Jeremiah; Twelfth District, R. Murphy; Fourteenth District, Michael H. Dalton; Sixteenth District, adjourned till Thursday.

Tammany School Conventions.

The Second Ward Tammany School Conventions met last night, and nominated WILLIAM MALONEY for Commissioner.

The Second Ward Republican School Convention met at the same place, and also endorsed Mr. WM. MALONEY.

People's Syracuse Aldermanic Conventions.

The Fourth District Convention met at No. 173 Madison-street, and nominated WILLIAM H. CHARLICK.

The Sixth District Convention met at No. 361 Broome-street, and nominated ex-Councilman JOHN VAN TINE.

The Eighth District Convention met at the corner of Grand and Ridge streets, and nominated for School Trustee, JOHN H. TRIPP; for School Inspector, FRANCIS COAK. Adjourned till Monday night.

The Fourteenth District Convention met at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighteenth-street, and adjourned till Monday night.

Republican School Nominations in the Fifteenth Ward.

The following is the Republican School Ticket in the Fifteenth Ward:

For Commissioner—Edward Robinson, Jr.
For Inspector—J. Wein Roosevelt.
For Trustees—Henry Paunton, Wm. Oothout.

Republican School Conventions.

The various Republican Ward Associations met in their several Wards Monday night, to nominate candidates for School Officers for the ensuing charter election. The following was the result:

Wards.
1. Adjourned to 25th inst.
2. Adjourned till this evening.
3. Adjourned to 25th inst.
4. Adjourned to 25th inst.
5. Adjourned.
6. T. Brennan, School Commissioner: W. Roche and W. Cantwell, Trustees (all Tammany Democrats).
8. Adjourned.
9. Adjourned to 25th inst.
10. Adjourned to 25th ifist.
12. S. A. Hills, Commissioner; John B. Hobbie and Andrew Armstrong, Trustees.
13. Adjourned.
14. Adjourned to 22d inst.
15. Adjourned.
16. S. B. H. Vance, Commissioner; M. St. John and B. C. Wandell, Trustees; and Richard Martin, Inspector.
17. Adjourned.
18. Adjourned.
19. Adjourned.
20. There are twe organizations in this Ward. The regulars appointed a Committee of Conference; the others adjourned to the 25th inst.
21. Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Commissioner; John Stephenson, E. C. Johnson, Trustees; and W. B. Robertson, Inspector.
22. A. H. Underhill, Commissioner; S. N. Simonson and David Clark, Trustees; nomination for Inspector adjourned.

[The Tax-Payers' Union Party.

The Nominating Committee of the "Tax-Payers' and Citizens' Union," met at the Everett House Monday evening. FRANCIS R. TILLOU was Chairman, and Messrs. GEORGE GRISWOLD, WM. B. WEDDERWOOD and WM. D. WADDINGTON, were the Secretaries. Among other gentlemen present were Jas. Bogardus, Jacob L. Dodge, Alexander Arnold, Charles Abernethy, R. L. Schieffilin, H. S. Maynard, George D. Phelps, J. W. Meeks, Noah Worrall, Z. N. Ely, and others of equal prominence in the monetary world. Of the $300,000,000 represented by the Association, at least $30,000,000 were represented on this occasion. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to make a nomination for Mayor, asked further time, which was granted. The Committee adjourned until Wednesday evening, when the Mayoralty and other charter nominations are positively to be made. It is understood that if Mr. BRADY accepts the nomination of Tammany Hall, this Convention will unanimously indorse him.

Aldermanic National Union Nominations.

The National Union Conventions were advertised to meet in their several districts Monday night, and make nominations for Aldermen for the ensuing election. Some screw was loose, however, as the following report will show.

2d. Did not meet at the place designated. 4th. Did not meet at the place designated. 6th. JOHN VAN TINE. 8th. Did not meet at the place designated. 10th. Did not meet at the place designated. 12th. Did not meet at the place designated. 14th. Did not meet at the place designated. 16th. Did not meet at the place designated.

German Union League Councilmanic Nominations.

The German Union League, of the Sixth Senatorial District, met Monday night, and made the following nominations for Councilmen:

WM. BANCKEL, Republican.
FREDK. FEIST, Mozart Democrat.
HENRY A. SMITH, Republican.
GEO. F. SCHNEIDERNER, Republican.
MICHAEL C. GROSS, Tammany Democrat.
ANTHONY MUELLER, Tammany Democrat.

Terrible Murder.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

In Hollistown, Massachusetts, yesterday morning, an elderly woman and her daughter named REEVES, were murdered by ALVIN FINCH, who beat their brains out with a flat iron, and then burned their house down. FINCH had boarded with the deceased, and it is thought, had delirium tremens. He was arrested.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 149, 155, 162, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 173, 175, 176, 176½, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184.

CHY COURT.—Nos. 63, 53, 43, 69, 74, 77, 87, 88, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 99¾, 100, 59, 101, 102, 103, 104.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 19, 1861.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	85¼	
1,000	Ill. Canal Reg. Bs.	81	
2,000	Ill. Cou. Bds., '62.	83	
2,000	Ill. Sterling Bds.	79¼	
2,000	Virginia State 6s.	48¾	
65,000	Missouri State 6s.	44¾	
1,000	Cal. State 7s	82½	
2,000	N. Y. Central 6s.	91	
4,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	101	
13,000	E. R. 3d M. Bs., '83.	89	
4,000	E. R. 5th M. Bds....	75	
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. C'ts. Bds.	95	
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. R. 8 ₱ c Bds.	93½	
1,000	Mich. So. M. As.	60⅝	
500	do.	61	
5,000	Gosh. Br. Bds.	80½	
5,000	Mich. S. F. Bds.	79⅝	
12,000	Ter. H. & A. 1st M.	75	
5,000	C. & Tol. S. F. Bds	78	
1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	104¾	
5	Bank of America	97	
9	Bank of Commerce.	83	
20	Metropolitan Bank.	92	
25	Continental Bank..	76	
50	Canton Company.	10¾	
35	Del. & Hud. C. Co..	85	
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	b30 97	
50	do.	97	
50	do.	b30 96⅜	
50	do.	b30 96¾	
100	do.	96	
100	do.	s60 95¾	
175	do.	96¼	
100	do.	96⅜	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	s60 80	
350	do.	s60 80⅜	
200	do.	80¾	
1260	do.	80⅞	
650	do.	b30 80¾	
100	do.	b30 80⅝	
300	do.	b10 80⅜	
30	New-Jersey C. R.	114	

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93⅜	
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	85	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Cou.	86	
1,000	Min. S. 8 ₱ c. Bs.	79½	
6,000	N. C. State 6s....	59⅞	
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	44⅜	
5,000	do.	44	
5,000	do.	s10 44	
5,000	La. State 6s.	59	
5,000	Mo. State 6s.	44½	
2,000	Va. State 6s.	48	
1,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	75¼	
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	39¾	
5,000	H. R. 3d M. Bds.	77½	
5,000	Har. 2d M. Bds.	92	
5	American Ex. Bank	85	
27	N. Y. Cen. R.	80¼	
600	Erie Railway	33⅛	
150	do.	33¼	
100	do.	s60 33⅛	
150	do.	s60 33¾	
100	do.	b30 33⅝	
100	do.	b30 33⅜	
500	do.	s40 33¼	
200	Erie R. Pref.	s40 59	
150	do.	b30 59¼	
200	do.	59⅜	
100	do.	b10 59⅝	
155	Hudson River Rd.	39⅜	
50	do.	40	
200	Harlem Railroad	13	
200	Harlem R. Pref.	33⅝	
17	Sixth-av. Railroad	120	
50	Mich. Cen. R.	53	
50	do.	b30 52⅝	
60	do.	52⅝	
25	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	19	
100	do.	b60 19¼	
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b60 30¼	
100	do.	30¼	
24	Panama Railroad	118½	
10	do.	119	
50	do.	119½	
200	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip.	s30 62¾	
725	do.	62⅝	
25	do.	b30 62¾	
100	do.	s60 62	
100	do.	s60 62⅝	
100	do.	s5 62⅜	
50	Cleve. & Pitts'bgh R.	12⅝	
150	Galena & Chic. R.	73⅝	
100	do.	s10 73¾	
25	do.	b10 73⅞	
900	Cleve. & Toledo R.	38⅞	
100	do.	b30 36⅞	
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	s60 57	
100	do.	s60 57⅛	
200	do.	57⅜	
100	do.	s60 57⅝	
550	do.	57⅜	

TUESDAY, Nov. 18—P. M.

The Export value of Domestic Produce for the present week, from this port, is the largest ever returned, for a single week, by our Custom-House. The total is hard on to *Four Millions*. The highest previous return was some weeks ago, about $3,850,000. The Exchange on England has yielded to-day ¼@½ ₱ cent., Bank drawers accepting 108¼@108⅜ at the close. The market for Money grows easier, at 6@7 ₱ cent. The Banks are surrendering but few of their 6 ₱ cent. Treasury in exchange for the 7.30 ₱ cent. recently negotiated. A call was made upon them to-day for $3,500,000 on account of the negotiation of Oct. 1, and the whole sum, with the exception of $450,000, was paid up in gold. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from the ports of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending Nov. 19, and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week.....	$1,405,276	$3,254,892	$3,982,986
Previously rep't'd..	57,843,455	84,889,958	114,569,702
Since Jan. 1.....	$59,248,731	$88,144,860	$118,552,688

The Stock Exchange was generally firm today, with a good business in nearly all the Railways and in a number of the Railway Mortgages. Among the latter, $75,000 Erie fifths sold at 74 ₱ cent., and $13,000 Erie thirds at 89 ₱ cent. The National Funded Stocks were scarcely so firm as yesterday. The State Stocks were ½ ₱ cent. better on Tennessees and Missouris. Among the speculative Shares a heavy business was done in New-York Central at 80½@⅔@⅘ ₱ cent., closing, in demand, at 80⅘ ₱ cent., buyer 3 days, late in the afternoon. Erie was also active, at 33⅛@⅜@⅝ ₱ cent., and Erie Preferred recovered to 59½@⅔ ₱ cent. Hudson was firm, without much business in the Stock at either Board. On the Western list Galena was firm, 73¼@73½; Rock Island, 57½@¾; Toledo, 36⅞, and Michigan Southern Guaranteed, 39¾@40. In Michigan Central the business done was at 53@52⅞@52½ ₱ cent., closing offered at 52½ ₱ cent. Late in the afternoon the general list left off steady, and New-York Central, in which the heaviest transactions were had, quite buoyant. The amounts of this and other speculative stocks on the Street are moderate, and no difficulty is encountered in carrying the cash purchases at 6 @7 ₱ cent. In the case of Central no more than 6 ₱ cent. is usually paid, and to-day the Stock was readily lent at market price at this rate for the Money advance. The November traffic of nearly all the New-York and Western Roads, as far as known, is heavier than any previous season in November, and a general feeling of confidence is indulged in the productive value of these lines. The Rock Island for the second week in the month reports $6,500 gain on last season; on Galena, $7,000; and the rumor as to the Michigan Central is of a much larger figure. At the close of the dealings, at 4½ o'clock, the following quotations were made:

Central	80⅛	Michigan Guaranteed	39¾
Erie	33½	Illinois Central	62⅝
Toledo	36⅞	Missouris	44⅝
Rock Island	57⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	94
Galena	73⅝	Tennessees	44
Michigan Central	52¾	Hudson	39¾

The proposition to fund the Assessment Scrip of the Erie Railway Company meets with much favor from the large holders of both the Common and Preference Shares, and we understand it is also favorably entertained by the Board of Trustees. The funding of this obligation would at once remove all difficulty to the early payment of dividends upon the 7 ₱ cent. Preference Stock, and enable the new Corporation to divide annually all the net earnings of the line over the payment of interest on its Bonds.

The following bids for the City Bank Shares were made to-day, showing an improvement on Shoe and Leather, Market and Importers', and a decline on National:

New-York	88¼	Hanover	68
Mechanics'	90	Metropolitan	92
Union	90	Market	83
City	105	Nassau	82
Phenix	90	Shoe and Leather	87
Chemical	400	Corn Exchange	86
National	88	Continental	75¾
American Exchange	85	St. Nicholas	70
Bank of the Republic	90	Importers' & Traders'.	91
Bk. of North America.	80	Park	96

The bidding for the Railway Mortgages is quite steady, and holders are generally firm:

N. Y. Cen. 6s.	91	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64.	100¾	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. secon's	72½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	101¾	Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. ass. bds.	60½
N. Y. Cen. conv's, '76.	100¾	N. Indiana firsts.	82
Erie firsts, '68.	103	N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	80½
Erie seconds, ext. '64.	101½	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₱ c.	79¼
Erie thirds, '83.	89	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	88¼
Erie fourths, '80.	75¾	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ₱ c.	75
Erie fifths, '85.	75	T. H. & A. sec., 8 ₱ c. '70	33
Hudson firsts, '69.	105	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	82
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85.	97	N. J. Cen. firsts	104
Hudson thirds, '75.	77	Gal. & Chicago firsts	98
Harlem firsts, '69-'73.	95½	Gal. & Chic. seconds.	94
Harlem seconds, '64.	91⅝	L. E. & Wabash seconds	45
Harlem thirds, '68.	70	Del. Lack. & West. sec.,	88
Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₱ c. '62	94¾	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	78
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c firsts,	93		

The following sales of State Bonds were made to-day by Mr. DRAPER, for account of the Wisconsin Bank Department:

$3,000	Indiana St. 5s	79	
4,000	do	85⅞	
5,000	do	45⅝	
9,000	N. C. 6s	60	
15,000	do	59¾	
7,000	do	59¾	
5,000	California St. 7s.	82¾	
14,000	do	82¾	
12,000	Missouri St. 6s...	48¾	
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70...	93	
19,000	Tenn. 6s, '90.....	43¾	
2,000	do	42¾	
4,000	Wisconsin 6s.....	100	
25,000	Min. St. 8 ₱ c....	79½	
2,000	Min. St. 7s.....	19¾	
10,000	Illinois St. 6s....	81¾	
225	Illinois Ster. Bs..	80½	
1,061	Ill. Int. Impv....	81¾	
2,000	Ill. 6 ₱ c. '60.....	54½	
1,000	Iowa St. 7s.....	80¾	

The day's business at the Sub-Treasury was as follows: Receipts, $5,379,334, including $3,799,061 for Treasury Notes, and $40,000 for Customs; payments, $1,827,233, including redeemed 6 ₱ cent. Notes; balance this afternoon, $9,690,667.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 78½; Reading Railroad, 17 15-16; Morris Canal, 33; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c., &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—No additions to Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 74, 75, 126, N. E. 269½, 276, 286, 294, 326, 342, 345, 346, 347, 362, 363, 364, 366, 367, 369¾, 375, 377, 390, 392, 393, 394, 398.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2357, 2525, 1011, 2125, 2539, 2547, 2553, 2555, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2503, 711, 2505, 1747, 863, 1283, 2567, 1653, 1927, 1989, 2405. *Part II.*—Nos. 1744, 2424, 2590, 2592, 1164, 2316, 2164, 2662, 2664, 2666, 2668, 2672, 2678, 2680, 2682, 2684, 2686, 2688.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1319, 815, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1643, 1644, 1600, 1555, 1602, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1649. *Part II.*—Nos. 1573, 1523, 1617, 1619, 1620, 1622, 1624, 1625, 894, 1428, 1189, 1470, 1204, 908, 1530.

Brokers' Customs—The Complaint is not Required to Allege Defendant's Knowledge Thereof.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

E. Whitehouse et al. vs. *H. T. Moore.*—This action was brought to recover a balance alleged to be due the plaintiffs for the purchase of stock for the defendant.

The complaint alleged the purchase, on buyers' option of thirty days, in the names of the plaintiffs, in accordance with the custom of brokers, and that, at the expiration of the thirty days, the defendant having failed to pay the balance due for the stocks, the plaintiffs paid such balance, and "in accordance with the custom of brokers in such cases, without notice to the defendant, or a tender to him of the stock," sold it for and on account of the defendant.

The defendant interposed a demurrer, based upon the following objections:

I. The complaint avers no tender of the stocks on demand of payment. On the contrary, it alleges that there was neither tender or demand.

II. The allegation in the complaint that this omission of tender and demand was "in accordance with the custom of brokers," does not aid the defect. Such a custom, if existing, would be contrary to well recognized rules of law, and therefore must be disregarded.

HOFFMAN, J.—Merwin *vs.* Hamilton (6 Duer, Ref., 249) is a full and decisive authority in support of the demurrer to this complaint, unless the allegation of the custom prevents its application.

The omission to aver that the defendant had knowledge of the custom appeared at first a clear objection to the complaint. But the English authorities cited by counsel for the plaintiffs, particularly that of Pollock *vs.* Stobles, (12 Queen's Bench Reps., 765,) are decisive as to the English rule, and I do not think that it has been ruled with us that knowledge is necessary. It existed in Horton *vs.* Morgan, (6 Duer, 58;) but it is not relied upon as essential.

Defendant's demurrer overruled, with liberty to answer on payment of costs.

Wheeler and Armstrong for plaintiffs; W. O. McDaniel and C. A. Hand for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, Andrew H. P. Miller was tried for assault and battery upon Samuel Andrews, and acquitted. Rietsch Ichelle, 16 years, native of France, pleaded guilty to robbing the trunk of Frederick Keirsdorf, at No. 120 Greenwich-street, of watches and money valued at $56,000. Remanded for sentence.

Julia Conklin and Elizabeth Taylor, colored, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were sentenced to the State Prison two years each.

Henry J. Stile, native of England, 21, pleaded guilty to an assault upon Orasmus Scarrot, and was sent to the City Prison for five days. John Quinn, Irish, pleaded guilty to taking a quantity of tea belonging to John Wilkins, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined $100. John Colderback, 18 years, native of Germany, pleaded guilty to grand larceny in stealing $43 worth of clothing and jewelry from Geo. Geikel, of No. 422 Tenth-street, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Joseph Herman, 20, native of New-York, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the shoe-store of Henrich Kenninger, No. 7 Rector-street, and taking therefrom $300 worth of boots and shoes. Sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months.

Reinhold Thursch was tried for an assault upon Gotlieb Shneincke, and acquitted.

John A. Canter, *alias* Charles Stemmong, *alias* Charles Day, was tried and convicted of passing a counterfeit $5 bill of the Mechanics' Bank, of New-Haven, upon the keeper of a public-house named Bernard Sweeney. Canter, whose career forcibly illustrates the persistency with which some natures pursue a certain class of crimes, was born in the City of New-York, and is about 38 years of age. On the 2d of June, 1846, he was convicted, for the first time, of the crime for which he is now tried, and was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years. He served his full time, and in less than a fortnight after being liberated, he was arrested again for the same offence, tried and convicted, and sentenced by Judge BEBEE, July 6th, 1853, to eight years in the State Prison. He served a second full term, and was released on the 8th of July last. On the 21st of the same month, he was again arrested for the same offence, and was yesterday convicted as above. He was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

Surrogate's Court.

The Parish Will Case.—A motion was now made in this noted case for the appointment of a collector to attend to the interests of the estate. The Surrogate reserved decision on the motion.

J. W. Edmonds for motion; Wm. M. Evarts and R. J. Dillon opposed.

Charitable Bequest.—The will of Sarah Foster, now admitted to probate, gives $500 to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate by the Surrogate: Sarah Foster, Helen Ehernnann, Martha McGroosty, Daniel Cashen, Carsten Dorsher, Mary Augusta Varley.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Tinckham *vs.* Borst.—Motion granted with $10 costs. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Jones et al. *vs.* Butler, Jr., et al.—Motion granted. Question of costs, &c., reserved until settlement of order. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Hart *vs.* Whitman et al.—Motion granted with $7 costs. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Before Justice Peckham.

Waterbury *vs.* Allen et al.—Motion granted.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Goldsmith *vs.* Goldsmith.—Motion for reference granted.

Charles et al *vs.* Neilley.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale granted.

Artisans' Bank et al. *vs.* Durand; Van Wart et al. *vs.* Kershaw et al.; Gale *vs.* Sutherly; Boker, Jr., *vs.* Pierson; Halliday *vs.* Morgan; Phillips, Jr., *vs.* Condit; Willard *vs.* Carles.—Motions granted.

Underhill *vs.* Billings, &c.—Reference ordered.

Slater Bank *vs.* Sturdy et al.—Motion granted; costs to abide event.

Collyer *vs.* Collyer, &c.; Collyer *vs.* The same.—Referred to M. Ulshoeffer, Esq.

Lovett *vs.* Mezzette et al.—Referred to R. C. Beamish, Esq., to compute, &c.

Jaust *vs.* Brown.—Referred to Chas. E. Jenkins, Esq.

Gottsberger, et al *vs.* Slade.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Sheldon *vs.* Ferris, et al.—Motion granted. Referred to N. Jarvis, Jr.

Cromer *vs.* Bowers, &c.—Reference to E. E. Cowles, Esq.

Arenson *vs.* Prager; the Same *vs.* Cohn.—Motions granted, unless plaintiff pay defendant's costs, and $10 costs.

Lalance, et al *vs.* Gilchrist, et al.—Motion granted; defendants to have sixty days to serve copy of interrogatories.

Griffen *vs.* Friedman, &c.; Clark *vs.* Meeker, et al; the Same *vs.* the Same; Veters *vs.* Fowler.—Motions granted.

The Granite Bank *vs.* Mason.—Motion for commission granted without stay; costs to abide event.

Waldron, Jr., *vs.* the New-York and New-England Glass Company.—Motion granted on entering appearance of defendants, paying $10 costs of motion, and consenting to a reference. Judgment to stand as security, and all proceedings thereon to be unaffected by this action.

Marcuse et al. *vs.* Manger et al.—Motion granted for first Friday in December.

Stevens *vs.* Moore—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Fessenheim *vs.* Millard; Moore *vs.* Bowen, et al.; the Continental Bank *vs.* Lee, et al.; Hudson Kinsley *vs.* Allen, etc.; Doremus et al. *vs.* Ramsey; Bacharach et al. *vs.* Camarer, et al.; Ward et al. *vs.* Johnston et al.; White *vs.* Chapin; Von Slade *vs.* Shotwell et al.; Rudderson *vs.* Oettinger et al.; German Mutual Assistance Society *vs.* George Such et al.; Artisans' Bank *vs.* Andrews; the Same *vs.* Jackson, etc.; Barrett *vs.* Gracie; Sanborn et al. *vs.* Elizabeth Manufacturing Co.; Dennis *vs.* Roberts, etc.; Reynolds *vs.* Tyler; Moses Toch *vs.* Nicholas Meyer et al.; Artisans' Bank *vs.* Wm. R. Martin, (two cases.) Motions granted.

Fabricotti et al. *vs.* Bowen et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Keeler *vs.* Boruck.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Kitchen et al. *vs.* Lang.—Motion granted for third Friday in December.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Musgrove vs. Bailey et al.—Motion granted on terms.

Von Schoning vs. Mitchell et al.—Referred to W. B. Maclay, Esq.

Wright vs. *Weeks et al.*—Bill of costs settled.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Rogers vs. *Christy.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Personal.

Mr. Howard Paul, the popular dramatist and "entertainer," returns to England to-day in the *Persia*. Mr. Paul's visit to this country was entirely unprofessional.

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MARRIED.

BANTAR—BRUNDAGE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 13, by Rev. A. C. Fields, Mr. BANTAR, of New-York City, to Mrs. CATHARINE BRUNDAGE, of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

WOOD—LAFARGE.—In Perth Amboy, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Benj. Kelly, JOHN B. WOOD, of this City, to MAGGIE E. LAFARGE, of Perth Amboy.

DIED.

EBBETS.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 17, J. J. A. EBBETS, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother, John, and of his brothers-in-law, Judge Henry Carlton, Charles M. Parker and Henry Beadel, are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Wednesday morning, 20th inst., at 10 o'clock.

BRIGGS.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 16, of abscess of the brain, SAMUEL HYDE BRIGGS, son of Jonathan Briggs, aged 15 years and 6 months.

HILL.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 18, JAMES L. HILL, formerly of the City of Dublin, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Templar Lodge, No. 205, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 52 Lispenard-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Dublin and New-Orleans papers please copy.

FLANAGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, RICHARDSON FLANAGAN, born at Clover Hill, County Derry, Ireland, long a respected resident of the Seventh Ward, aged 49 years.

The remains will be removed from No. 19 Montgomery-st., on Thursday, at 9½ o'clock. A solemn High Mass will be celebrated at St. Mary's Church at 10 o'clock, after which the remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery. The friends of the family, and of his brothers-in-law, Jacob Wilson, John Bell, M. Scullen and R. A. Bachia, are invited to attend the funeral.

☞ Belfast papers please copy.

BACHE.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 18, JAMES HENRY, only son of J. Henry and Fannie H. Bache, aged 3 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, No. 61 East 31st-st., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

BATCHELDER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, ALINA, only child of William W. and Annie M. Batchelder.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 32 West 46th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, of dropsy, JAMES CAMPBELL, aged 54 years, 10 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Mechanics' Police, No. 113, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 394 Eighth-st., on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

SUYDAM.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 19, JEANNIE MESIER, youngest daughter of Henry Suydam, of New-Hamburgh.

LANGDON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Nov. 17, Mrs. AMELIA LANGDON, widow of G. C. Langdon, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her son-in-law, D. Austin Taylor, Washington-av., fourth door from Gates-av., on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock.

BEEBE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, ISABELLA GREENLEAF, wife of Alonzo H. Beebe, eldest daughter of Franklin Greenleaf, aged 25 years and 6 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's (Nov. 21) papers.

☞ Boston and Northampton, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., papers please copy.

PENNOYER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, of consumption, in the full triumph of death, OSCAR T. PENNOYER, aged 29 years and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 16 South 6th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn.

BAKERS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 19, FRANCES, wife of Thomas Charters.

Funeral on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 21, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 43 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn.

CARSON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 19, SAMUEL CARSON, of the firm of John B. Hobby & Co., aged 43 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 21 State-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

KISSAM.—In Huntington, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 13, Mrs. PHEBE O. KISSAM, relict of the late Dr. Daniel W. Kissam, in the 85th year of her age.

VERNOL.—In Katonah, Westchester County, at his residence, on Monday, Nov. 18, LEWIS VERNOL, for many years a resident of this City.

Funeral will take place from the Baptist Church, Sing Sing, on Thursday, Nov. 21, at 1 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of

Staten Island.

Troops in considerable numbers, of various arms, yet remain on Staten Island, at Camp Scott and elsewhere. Their blue overcoats, so comfortable in the clear, bracing weather of the past week, are seen at all points along the shore. Among the men to leave Sunday, more or less stragglers were noticed, who, as night came on, exhibited symptoms of succumbing to the enemy which surrounds the camp in peace or war, Gen. Whisky. At Fort Tompkins, one of the works under the supervision of Col. DELAFIELD, the Officer of Engineers having charge of the defences of New-York, CHARLES HASKINS, Esq., has recently been appointed Resident Superintendent. Mr. HASKINS is an architect and civil engineer of good repute, whose selection for this post is an excellent one. This fortification, directly opposite Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, is, in its plan, one of the most complete and extensive in the country. Some years will be required for finishing it, but, meantime, her heavy batteries are mounted on the shore side with guns of large ca liber, which would not fail to give a good report of themselves in case of an enemy approaching the City by way of the Narrows—the narrowest portion of which, here not a mile wide, is commanded by the three forts above-mentioned.

Enlistments in Connecticut.

From the New-Haven Journal, Nov. 18.

Now that the Fall business of our farmers is over, it is right to expect a greater alacrity in volunteering for the army. Indeed, we are told that the business is already picking up, but it is quite evident that it is not as brisk as it should be. Our old State has not done its duty yet. Its share of the great army is 12,000 men, and ere this its quota should be full. It is not. We have in the field the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth Regiments, numbering 8,000 men, and a squadron of cavalry numbering 150. We have at Lowell, Mass., the Ninth Regiment, with 750 or 800 men, at the most; at Hartford, the Eleventh, with 700, and the Twelfth with say 500; at New-Haven, the Thirteenth, with less than 150; at Meriden, two squadrons of cavalry with nearly 300, and a battery of artillery not quite full. This makes a total of not more than 8,500 men, enlisted and in camp. There are probably at least 1,000 more recruited at the different points, and not yet brought to the different rendezvous. This makes say 9,500 enlisted, and leaves the State fully 2,500 short of the number it should have to-day under marching orders.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	6
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov.	7
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	9
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	13
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	13
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Nov.	14
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	20
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	20
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Nov.	21
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	23
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov.	28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	30
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec.	5
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec.	12
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	18
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	25

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov.	27
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	30
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	Nov.	30
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec.	7
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	7
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec.	7
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Dec.	14
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec.	21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec.	21
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec.	28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan.	4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan.	4

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Persia*, will close at the New-York Post-office, to-day, (Wednesday,) at 8 o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at...5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—TO SAMUEL NELSON, OF BELLEville, New-Jersey, North America, joiner, HUGH HAY, of the same place, husbandman, and SUSANNA, his wife, (formerly Susanna Nelson, spinster,) THOMAS McAUGHTRY, of the same place, farmer, and ELIZABETH HANNAH, his wife, (formerly Elizabeth Hannah Nelson, spinster,) JANE ISABELLA NELSON, SARAH NELSON and ELEANOR NELSON, all of the same place, spinsters.

The above parties, in 1839, received, through Mr. Buchanan, British Consul at New-York, a share of the estate of Matthew Nelson, formerly of Liverpool, gentleman, deceased. In consequence of the recent death of his widow and heir, the property comprised in her marriage settlement will become divisible amongst her husband's legatees. Such of the above parties as are living are required to forward to me immediately their respective addresses, with all necessary information as to such of the above parties as are dead and have left issue.

EDMUND WARD,
Of Prescot, Lancashire, England,
Solicitor to the surviving Executor of
PRESCOT, Oct. 23, 1861. Matthew Nelson, deceased.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES ELLIS GUINNESS, who left Trenton last Wednesday afternoon, (Nov. 13.) Any one knowing where he is or possessing any information of him whatever, will confer a great favor on his relatives and friends by addressing H. L. GUINNESS, Newark, N. J., on the subject.

CHARMER.—IF YOU WISH TO BE LUCKY IN love, lucky in business, lucky in battle, lucky in everything, buy one of those famous Asiatic charms worn by the Emperor Napoleon, which will be sent to you on forwarding $1 to Dr. CARLYON, Boston, Mass.

F. H. W.—CALL FRIDAY EVENING, AT 8 o'clock, same place; do not disappoint me, I have something of importance to communicate. M. Z.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARSH'S WORKS ON BOOK-KEEPING.
Complete and beautiful editions,
Printed in colors,
For sale at
Marsh's counting-rooms for practice in book-keeping and business affairs,
Irving Buildings, No. 596 Broadway.
Circulars, with terms, on application.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION
OF OUR GREAT SALE OF
NEEDLEWORKED GOODS.
E. MACY
NOW OPENING, (in addition)
FROM THE CASH AUCTIONS.

LADIES' HEM-STITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, for 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s.

FINE FRENCH NEEDLEWORKED HANDKERCHIEFS, suitable for Holiday Presents, from 6s. upwards.

FINE FRENCH NEEDLEWORKED BANDS, (double), from 2s. 6d. to $2.

FINE FRENCH EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, from 3s. per yard.

NEEDLEWORKED INFANTS' WAISTS, 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 8s., 9s. 6d. and 4s.

FINE LINEN SETS, for 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s. and 10s.

SPLENDID NEEDLEWORKED FRENCH SETS, in boxes, suitable for Holiday Presents, $1, cost to import $5.

FRENCH COLLARS, stylish shapes, closing at 1s. 6d.

EXTRA FRENCH NEEDLEWORKED COLLARS, closing at 2s. 6d.

SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 3s. 6d. and 4s.

1,000 SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK SETS, COLLARS and SLEEVES, closing out at 1s. 6d. a set.

CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOAKS, very fine, closing at $3, $4, $5, $6 and $8.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

A BOLD STROKE—NO. 379 BROADWAY, CORner White-st. An importer's stock of superior quality. Men's furnishing goods selling off at retail, at prices never before heard of. Immense lines of neckties, 10 to 50 cents; scarfs, 25 cents, and up. The very best four-ply linen collars, 10 cents each. Gloves, all kinds, awfully cheap. Hosiery, undershirts, drawers, suspenders, ladies' and gents' linen cambric handkerchiefs, all to be sold at what they will bring. A great chance for dealers. Open until 8 P. M.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS, stocking-yarn, 75 cents per pound; ribbon-velvets, buttons, bindings and trimmings, very cheap; corsets, hook fronts, 75 cents; also new shape skirts; from 50 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. English Hosiery and Alexandre's Gloves.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

ATTENTION.—5,000 YARDS SLEEVE ILLUSION Net, from auction, full yard wide, 1s. per yard; worth 75c.
RONALDSON & MEARES,
Corner of 6th-av. and 19th-st.

HUMBUG.

There is one place in the City where the people get humbugged grossly, and none other, at No. 146 East 10th-st., at the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av.
S. W. CANFIELD, General Agent.
Reference—Call and see for yourselves.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY, gold dust, coins, medals, antiques, diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones, bought at No. 365 Chatham-st. On hand at No. 365 Chatham-st. A. BARNARD.
Gold and Silver Refiner and Assayer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can board in a private family, where there are no boarders. They want one large room or two rooms adjoining. Situation between 3d and 4th avs. Address Box No. 159 *Times* Office. Another lady would take a room if suited.

BOARDING.—A WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT children, having two unoccupied rooms, would be able to accommodate three or four single gentlemen as boarders, at a moderate price. Inquire at No. 206 7th-av., corner 27th-st.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished rooms on the 3d floor of a first-class house and private family to let with board. Terms moderate. The house is pleasantly located in West 14th-st. Address F. H., Box No. 1,889 Post-office.

BOARDING.—A RARE CHANCE FOR HOME comforts and central to business, in a house with all the improvements: rooms in suites or single, at No. 58 Macdougal-st., Clements-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR two gentlemen and a gentleman and his wife, can have elegant rooms with first-class board (French style) in a strictly private German family, residing at No. 20 West 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can find all the comforts of a home in a strictly private family, residing in 34th-st., near Broadway. House first class. Dinner at 5 P. M. References exchanged. Apply at No. 27 Murray-st., up stairs.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, FRONT ROOM, HAVing gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square; terms, for two persons, including fire and gas, $9 per week; dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, may be obtained with board in small family by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THE OWNER OF a house, which he has rented furnished to an English family, retaining the second floor for his own use, desires to let the whole or part of this second floor, furnished, for the Winter. The present occupants of the house are willing to board an agreeable tenant. Address J. B. H., Box No. 4,201 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, and three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board in a private family, at reasonable rates, by applying at No. 107 Pineapple-st., near Fulton; convenient to Fulton or Wall st. ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen or a family can find a pleasant furnished or unfurnished room on second floor, in a private family, with board, at No. 221 State-st.; gas, bath, &c. Terms low. Desirable location.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, a large front room, with pantry, on second floor; also, a single room to a gentleman; reference required. Apply at No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—IN Pleasant rooms, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, one child and servant, suitable chambers and a parlor, fronting on a pleasant street somewhere between 10th and 20th sts., and between 1st and 7th avs. References exchanged. Address P, Box No. 132 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, COMMUNIcating, or a furnished floor, without board, are desired for a gentleman and lady, in a private family, between 27th and 31st sts., and Madison and 3d avs. The first floor of an English basement house preferred. Address STUDENT, No. 86 East 29th-st.

TWO BEAUTIFUL PARLORS, BEDROOMS adjoining, if required; one single room, large closets, hot and cold water gratis, heated by a furnace, nicely carpeted and furnished; first class location and neighborhood; to let reasonable. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Apply at No. 183 West 11th-st.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 9th-st. A suite of very desirable rooms, suitable for a family, with full board, to let. Also, several single rooms. A limited number of gentlemen can be accommodated with meals. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, REsiding in 11th-st., near 5th-av., wish to rent with or without board, three rooms, one large second story front room and hall bedroom, and one third story single front room; house is first-class; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER, by a single gentleman, in a small, private family; has no objections to children; locality between 16th and 21st sts., near Broadway or 4th-av.; dinner at 6. Address T. B., Box No. 2,005 New-York Post-office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, without children, can find a comfortable home at No. 145 West 34th-st.; house small and well furnished; no other boarders taken; unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER.—A family, consisting of a gentleman, wife, three children and nurse, desires board in a private family. Second floor required. Location 12th to 30th sts., west side. Address J., Box No. 193 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 46 West 16th-st., between 6th and 6th avs. A French family have some handsomely-furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without board. House first-class. References exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO TWO GENTLEMEN, a large room in a cottage house, ten minutes from either ferry, on a car route, occupied by the owner; private family; gas and fire included; $3 50 per week. Inquire, or address O. SHAW, 149 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

NO. 46 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A French family have a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, on second or third floor, to let, together or separate, with or without board: house first-class: terms moderate: references exchanged.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY-FURNISHED rooms, on the first or second floor, with or without partial board, to gentlemen; the house contains the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED room, board, fire, and gas, with a quiet, respectable family, where there are no other boarders. Address W. Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET—TWO GOOD ROOMS, with or without partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—NO. 46 EAST NINETEENTH-STREET. A furnished room in a good location, near Broadway, also, on the first floor, of the store No. 866 Broadway, a good location for business.

WANTED—ROOMS ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, with a strictly private family, for a gentleman and his sister; the best of references given. Address Box No. 1,739 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.—EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, part of the house No. 239 22d-st., replete with every convenience; terms low; references exchanged.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE DESIRABLE ROOMS in a private family. References exchanged. No. 16 West 19th-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to take in washing and ironing in her own house; can give the best of references as to capability and responsibility. Call at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., front room, top floor.

FAMILY WASHING—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, at her own residence; can give the best of references. Call at No. 108 7th-st., between avs. C and B, first floor, back room, for two days.

WASHING WANTED.—YOUNG GENTLEmen's and families' washing wanted by a person who thoroughly understands her business. Call or address No. 54 University-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, SEVEN years old, sixteen hands high, gentle in harness and under the saddle, sound and handsome. Can be seen at the stable No 46 East 15th-st., between Irving-place and 4th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, cheap for cash. Inquire for WILLIAM, at Murray's stable, 130th-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for paint, printing ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.

The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE CORNER of Broadway and Chambers-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 19, a large gray horse, 4 years old; light square box red wagon; buffalo robe and blanket; new single harness; ornaments marked S. Any one returning the same to C. SWIFT, Washington Hall, High Bridge, will be suitably rewarded.

COAL.

COAL.—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHARD AND LOcust Mountain, warranted to be genuine articles, at lowest market price from yard—50 cents less from boats. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, of first qualities at current rates. HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre sts., and corner of Jane and West sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good plain sewer, or would do general housework in a small private family; has excellent City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young woman as chambermaid; would assist in the washing and ironing, and will make herself generally useful; has seven years' City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 292 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent young woman as thorough chambermaid; can sew neatly, and do up ladies' fine muslins; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 282 6th-av. in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A young woman of great experience, who knows her business well, a situation as above, in a first-class family; has nine years' reference from her last place in this City. Call or send to No. 140 West 19th-st., upper floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION Wanted, by a very respectable English Protestant woman, to do chamberwork and take charge of linen; is a neat sewer; understands dressmaking; can make herself useful in any capacity where she may meet a respectable and permanent home; has best of City reference. Apply until Tuesday, or address E. L., No. 184 43d-st., near 8th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 147 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—A SITUATION Wanted by a respectable Protestant woman to do chamber work and make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; no objection to town or country. Call for 2 days, or address A. E., No. 72 East 12th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY AN English Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children; is a nice plain sewer; has lived in her last place two years; good reference. Call at No. 130 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; can produce good City reference. Call at No. 246 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable German Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, &c., seamstress or waitress; no objection to the country; has good City references. Apply at No. 50 East 23d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery; can cut and fit children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 90 West 28th-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress by a respectable young woman; can give the best City references. Call at No. 12 West 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable English woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 159 13th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 16 Union-court, top floor, between 11th and 12th sts., Universityplace.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse, or to do general housework in a private family. Can be seen by calling at No. 13 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, with City reference, near the Fulton Ferry.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a competent, respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing. Apply at No. 23 Washington-place, where she has been living for six years.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable, well-disposed girl, with the best of reference, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; has no objection to take a place as nurse; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED English Catholic woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family or boarding-house; she understands soups, games, pastries, jellies, creams and blanche mauges; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to go in the country; she would go with a family, either in a cook or nurse, to Cuba or Havana, having experience in her own family. Call at No. 1,257 Broadway, corner of 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by one who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, fish, meats, poultry and game, and desserts of different kinds; can be well recommended by her last employer as such; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit. Apply, for two days, if not engaged, at No. 36 East 18th-st., between 4th-av., and Broadway, in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced cook; she understands French and English cooking; would engage in a private family, boarding-house or restaurant; no objection to washing; the best of reference given. Apply at No. 11 6th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, pastry, bread, cake, biscuit, meats, game, fancy desserts; can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRSTrate cook; is trustworthy; understands her business in all its branches; can give good City reference. Apply at No. 209 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., top floor, front room; can be seen till engaged; has no objection to go in the country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands all kind of cooking of game, soups and pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a Protestant woman; she understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, and is a good baker; she will go any distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 West 12th-st., rear house.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A THOroughly competent person, as cook in a private family; is fully accustomed with both the English and American styles of cooking; has had long experience, and can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOman wishes a situation as cook, and to do washing and ironing; understands making good bread and biscuit; is also a first-class laundress; no objection to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 116 West 27th-st., two doors from 7th-av., first floor, Room No. 1.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A REspectable girl as first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business. The best of City reference from her last employers. Call or address No. 147 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Call for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of poultry and game, soups and jellies; understands French and American cooking; has lived in the best of families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 27th-st., near 7th-av., in the candy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English cook; has lived in the best of families at home and here; has eight years' satisfactory references; has no objections to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 109 25th-st., within a few doors of 7th-av., front room, second floor.

AS COOK.—A COOK WANTS A SITUATION IN a respectable family; understands her business fully—meats, soups and game; good bread and biscuit baker: best of City reference. Apply for three days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as perfect cook; thoroughly understands soups, game, jellies, pastry, bread and biscuit; can give the best of City references. Address or apply, for two days, A. A., 117 West 24th-st., room 2.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is capable and willing to assist with washing. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 50 Bond-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman; will assist in washing and froning; is a good baker; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st., second floor; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent person as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best City references, if required. Apply at No. 245 9th-st., second floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant girl, as an excellent cook; the very best of City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av. To save trouble, none need apply but respectable private families.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and is willing to assist in washing and froning; is a good baker; can give the best City references. Call at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as good cook in a private family, and would have no objection to assist with the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 11th-st., between 6th and 6th avs., in the rear, until suited.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; can make jellies and all kinds of desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 116 West 26th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer for a steady woman, who is a good, thorough cook, and can wash and iron excellently, and make first-rate bread, pies and plain pastry; is not fond of going out or changing her situations; can give the most respectable City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, with the best of references for honesty, sobriety and competency, a situation in city or country; is a first-class cook and baker, and is an excellent washer and ironer. Any family in want of a good domestic, will be pleased by calling at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, by a most respectable, steady, Protestant woman; has no objection to general housework in a small family; will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition. Can be seen at 6 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 260 West 28th-st., front room, second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a small private family as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress. Best City reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of city and country references. Call for two days, at No. 108 East 13th-st., third floor, front room, between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl to cook, wash and iron for a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has four years reference from her last place. Call at No. 421 10th-st., between Avenues C and D.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, just from Boston, wishes to engage as above; is a splendid cook, baker of bread and pastry; is a splendid laundress; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs. Has two years' reference from her last employer.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a German girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework in a small family; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 18 5th-st., near the Bowery, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; understands all kinds of cooking; no objections to go in the country; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 309 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A respectable young woman, with good reference, desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 116 West 36th-st., corner 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, by a most respectable, steady, Protestant woman; has no objection to general housework in a small family; will be found to be of a willing and obliging disposition. Can be seen at 6 Court-st., basement, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 260 West 28th-st., front room, second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation in a small private family as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress. Best City reference. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

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FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 5457 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.
No. 74 Wall-st., corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
12-10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Norris K. Jessup, John Kennedy and Gilead A. Smith *against* Samuel Gilman and Charles A. Secor. Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action, the Nineteenth day of November, 1861, I, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the Twenty-fifth day of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, and also thirty-five thousand dollars of the Second Mortgage or Eastern Extension Bonds, of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company. Dated, NEW-YORK, November 19, 1861.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 33 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of five per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

$10,000 WANTED—THE ABOVE SUM FOR three years on property in Brooklyn, worth about three or four times the amount; first-rate bondsman. Answer F. G., Box No. 133, *Times* Office.

HARTFORD PAPER AND PAPER KNOWN in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford Conn. Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment at lowest rates.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS (WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the XXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Ward School-House No. 32, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, 49 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into, must accompany each proposal. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Building Committee.
JAMES S. DIMOND,

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS,
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,600 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.
R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN
POLICE, No. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Office till Dec. 1, 1861, for a plot of ground 100 feet square, if situated on a corner of a street, or 125 by 100 feet if in the interior of a block, between Broome and Great Jones sts., and the Bowery and Laurens sts.
D. E. HASBROUCK, Acting Chief Clerk.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with VERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALLED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING AND STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

WANTED—A DOUBLE CYLINDER HOE OR Taylor press, 31x46, or thereabouts, in good condition. Also, for sale cheap for cash, two Hoe drum cylinders, 31x46 and 31x50, and a Campbell drum cylinder 29x41. Apply to E. R. WEBB & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $28 upward.
J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 1236 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av.
S. W. CANFIELD,
General Agent.
References—Come and see for yourselves.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood, arabic-plate, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE OIL-PAINTINGS.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway —An elegant collection of choice Oil-Paintings, by celebrated artists. Among them will be found the following ORIGINALS:

KANNEMANS.	KOEK-KOEK.
VANSEVERDONCK.	DIDDAERT.
SMETZ.	SCHAEP.
VERMEULEN.	SCHAUMBERG.

And many other fine pictures by well known artists! Most of the above have just arrived from Europe and bear the CERTIFICATES of the artists, and will be sold PEREMPTORILY. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
At Nos. 111 AND 113 BLEECKER-ST.
On THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock, by EDWARD SCHENCK, all the furniture contained in the above houses, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, enamelled chamber suites, basement and dining-room furniture, extension dining table and chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets throughout the house, glass, crockery and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The attention of dealers is especially requested to this sale.

WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
On THURSDAY, Nov. 21,
At 10½ o'clock,
BY
ALEXIS, BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.,
ONE THOUSAND CASES,
Including a large assortment of
Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots,
superior quality, adapted to the best retail trade
WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.
Cavalry Boots at private sale.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS
Will sell at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 12¾ o'clock in the afternoon, by order of Adam Van Allen, Esq., Receiver of the Bank of Albany, the following securities:
20 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company Second Mortgage Bonds, Coupons due 1st November unpaid.
110 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, $100 each.
26 Bonds, for $1,000 each, of the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad Company, secured by mortgage to Alanson Robinson, trustee, dated 14th November, 1853.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
SALE OF CHRONOMETERS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 12 o'clock, at the auctioneer's Room, No. 11 Pine-st., for account of whom it may concern, the following valuable chronometers, under the direction of T. H. Lane, Esq., Attorney of the Receiver, viz: 11 chronometers, made by Norris, Bliss & Creighton, Arnold, Murray, Jas. Barnett, Johnson, Mayett, &c. Also, one fusee cutting machine; one box with cutting machine.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT Auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 10 o'clock at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of modern oil-paintings, of the French, Belgian and American schools, comprising the works of Van Severendonck, Dellassard, The. Frère, Baron, Nanteint, Diaz, Lemnans, P. Rosseau, Veron, A. Van Beest, Nehlig, J. A. Hekking, W. M. Brown, R. S. Gifford, Ronkel, Manzoni, Van Wilkis and others. The above are well worthy the attention of connoisseurs, and will be sold without reserve. They are now on exhibition.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
THE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PICTURES, &c., of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, will take place THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at his late residence, on Throgg's Neck, Westchester County. Should the weather prove stormy the sale will take place the first fair day. Cars (Harlem Railroad) leave 42d-st. and 26th-st. at 8:15 and 11:15 A. M. Catalogues at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &c.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S SON will continue the sale of Messrs. J. & C. Berrian's stock of house-furnishing goods, &c., at No. 601 Broadway, THIS DAY, Nov. 20, commencing at 10 o'clock with lot No. 399 on the catalogue. Terms cash, current money. By order of H. MORRISON, Esq., Assignee.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City-made and Eastern goods, for City and country trade.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
1,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—By KIMBALL & RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full variety of heavy boots, copper-nailed work, &c. Also, a line of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-STOOP dwelling house, No. 126 West 12th-st., three rooms deep, repainted and papered throughout, with new mantel and pier mirrors, chandeliers, gas fixtures and oil-cloths. Apply on the premises, from 11 to 12, or of J. CODDINGTON, No. 17 Wall-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET OR LEASE.—A large and well-lighted room in a central location, near the City Hall Park; very desirable for any business requiring room and a good light; possession can be had at once. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—A HOUSE NO. 189 10TH-AV., TWO houses in 2d-av; also, houses in West 44th and 48th sts., at very low rents; also, apartments to rent to small genteel families, at panic rates. Inquire of PINDAR & BISHOP, Real Estate Agents, No. 328 9th-av.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 132 Spring-st., consisting of six rooms, water, waste pipe, gas, &c. Very convenient apartments. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST BALTIC-STREET, BROOKlyn; a full three-story house, having every modern improvement and in superior order; will be let low. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—NEAR Union-square, 17th-st. The house is 25 by 60 feet, 4 stories high, modern, convenient and well furnished. Location one of the very best. None but a private family need apply, through Box No. 265 Post-office, to C. N.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE very desirable house No. 20 West 26th-st. The house is in good order, and handsomely furnished. It will be let either to a private family, or as a boarding-house.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL private family only, No. 76 East 22d-st.; 12 rooms, with the improvements; in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.—HOUSES and parts of houses wanted. Owners will do well by placing their property in our charge; our facilities for renting are good. Strict attention paid to all business intrusted with us. Prompt returns made of all moneys collected, by PINDAR & BISHOP, Builders and Real Estate Agents, No. 328 9th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—LOCATION west of Broadway and not above 34th-st. Address WASHINGTON, Box No. 152 *Times* Office, stating rent, which must be moderate.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY BRICK DWELLING No. 22 West Washington-place; has just been put in complete order throughout; has all the modern improvements, and will be sold on moderate terms. Apply at No. 29 Maiden-lane. WEYMAN & GODDARD.

TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—A handsome 4-story house, below 34th-st., near 3d-av., or for a small house and lot in Harlem or Morrisiana. Address MERCHANDISE, Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genesee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

A LAWYER WISHING TO RESUME practice in this City, would like to make an engagement with an established office, where his services would be received in compensation for desk room. Address ATTORNEY, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the MOST INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the fresh fruit that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
List and price of
HUMPHREYS HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Griping, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doulloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES
Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book.... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, in the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN W. C. LEVERIDGE against ALBERT G. WATERBURY, Executor of the last will and testament of John Burns, late of the City of New-York, deceased; Catharine M. Young, wife of Horace S. Young, sued herein by the name of Mrs. Horace S. Young; Eliza C. Smith, wife of Augustus Smith, and her husband the said Augustus Smith; Margaret L. Burns, Julia G. Burns, Jacob D. C. Outwater, Esther Snow, widow of Ephraim L. Snow, deceased, in her own right, and also as administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels and credits which were of the said Ephraim L. Snow, deceased; Emily C. Snow, Edwin A. Snow, Nathan J. Snow, Clara B. Snow, William K. Thorn, Thomas Connery, and the People of the State of New-York. To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 22 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, October 21, 1861. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Attorney in person.

The summons and complaint in the above-entitled action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall of the City of New-York in the State of New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1861.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
n13-law6wW Attorney in person

IN CHANCERY OF NEW-JERSEY.—Between DAVID I. ANDERSON, complainant, and FREDERICK W. CHAPMAN, DANIEL I. COSTER, GEORGE W. COSTER and AQUILA M. FENBY, defendants.—On bill, &c.—Master's Notice.—Pursuant to an order of the Chancellor of the State of New-Jersey, made in the above stated case, and filed in the Clerk's office of said Court, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1861, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Passaic Copper Company of New-Jersey, for debts owing by said Company, and all persons who claim, either as original owners or as assignees, or otherwise, any stock or interest in said Company, whether such claim be of an absolute or conditional right or interest, are required to present the same, verified by oath or affirmation, to me at my office in the City of Paterson, New-Jersey, on or before the fourth day of January, A. D. 1862. DANIEL PARKALOW,
PATERSON, Oct. 26, 1861. Master in Chancery.
n13-law6wW

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNING,
s18-law6mW JOHN E. PARSONS, } Administrat's.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN,
au7—law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 36th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 19th day of August, 1861. JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLTON E. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.
ELIZA ANN WEEKS,
jy3-law6mW* Administratrix.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HYGIENIC ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 21st, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the Basement Hall, No. 593 Hudson-st., for the purpose of organizing an Association for the Benefit of the Poor of this City, and explaining the necessity of a vegetarian diet. A free collation will be provided. Dr. R. T. Trall, Rev. E. P. Dewey and others will address the meeting. Those endeavoring to live in entire obedience to God are especially invited to attend.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will meet at the Mercer House on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 20, to hear the final report of the Committee on the celebration of the 25th of November, at 7½ o'clock; also, to sign a petition, drafted by F. A. Tallmadge, Esq., for the Veterans' benefit, and respectfully solicits their aid by placing their names to said petition. Let all be present to assist in the laudable object.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adj't. H. RAYMOND, Brig. Gen.
ABM. DALLY, Colonel.

THE MEMBERS OF TEMPLAR LODGE, No. 203, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at their lodge-room, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on THURSDAY, at 12½ o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late brother, JAMES L. HILL. By order,
J. ANDERSON, M.

"THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF Poor Widows, with Small Children," will hold its Sixty-fourth Anniversary on THURSDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock, in the Lecture-room of Dr. Potts' Church, corner of University-place and 10th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

CATARRH.
Many happy results have accrued to the community from the new and true theory of this malady, by Dr. H. Sweetse, and his success in curing it. Not only is bronchitis effectually removed by curing catarrh, but consumption is thereby averted. Another important fact has been elicited by the cure of catarrh. It is, that the disease termed "obstructed tachymal duct," tear passage, is produced by catarrh. Our doctor affirms unequivocally that when physicians or surgeons shall recognize this fact, they will desist from the useless, painful, not to say barbarous practice, of forcing with a probe a passage from eye to nostril, and then inserting a metallic tube as a conduit to the same. No case was ever cured by the experiment. Cure catarrh, and the obstruction will be removed—not till then. Catarrh, dyspepsia, and other chronic diseases are cured, not "scotched," by knowing what they are, and what is the cause of them, at No. 612 Broadway, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.
By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 685 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, thus annihilating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $7 cases for $18, sent by express, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 10 to 2, and from 7 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 1. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 23 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; this being in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. Diploma as proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Stricture of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,232, New-York City Post-office, or by RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the advice and prescription for the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AL

NEWS FROM THE GULF PORTS.

AFFAIRS GENERALLY UNCHANGED.

Particulars of the Second Attempt to Surprise Wilson's Zouaves.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island*, S. D. TRENCHARD, Commander, from Ship Island 5th Nov., Southwest Pass 7th, Key West 10th, Savannah and Charleston 14th, Port Royal 16th, Wilmington, N. C., 17th, Fortress Monroe 18th, arrived here yesterday afternoon. On the 9th inst., off Key West, spoke the Underwriters' schooner, *Henry W. Johnson*, bound to the Hole in the Wall, in search of a reported privateer.

Left at Ship Island the frigate *Potomac*, United States steamers *R. R. Cuyler*, *Mississippi*, *Massachusetts*; storeships *J. C. Kuhn* and *Pampero*. Left at Fort Pickens, United States steamer *Colorado*; at the Southwest Pass, United States ship *Preble*; at St. Marks, 10th, the steamer *Mohawk*; at Savannah, steamer *Susquehannah*; at Charleston, steamer *Susquehannah*; at Wilmington, steamer *Jamestown*.

The *Rhode Island* brings a mail from the various squadrons, and a large number of invalid and discharged seamen and sailors as passengers, Lieut. Febiger of the United States ship *Savannah*, Lieut. Russel of the *Colorado*, Lieut. Selden of the same' Lieut. Arnold of the *Mohawk*, Lieut. Young of the *Savannah*, Lieut.-Col. Creighton of the Sixth N. Y. V., (Wilson's Zouaves,) Lieut. Everett, do.; Lieut. Haggerty, do.; Lieut. Cox, do.; Brig.-Gen. French from Fort Taylor, Lieut. Pope of the steamer *Richmond*; Lieut. Lee of the same, Lieut. Parker, Fort Taylor; Lieut. Reese, U. S. A., from the same; Lieut. Hatfield, Acting Master *Mississippi*; Acting Master Clifford, do.; a number of sailors and seamen.

There has not been any thing of interest transpired at the various points. No new privateers have been taken or prizes.

The report of the contemplated attack on WILSON'S Zouaves was correct. A force of rebels had landed, and were discovered by WILSON'S pickets, when the *Colorado* shelled them off the island. They had landed on the island during the night to the number of 1,500, and when disturbed by the shells of the *Colorado*, took to their boats and went back to Pensacola.

The health of WILSON'S Zouaves is excellent. But two men have been lost from natural causes since their landing.

A man named WATSON, taken from schooner *San Bernard*, while running the blockade at Mobile, with a cargo of naval stores and under British colors, is a prisoner on board the *Rhode Island*, and claims the protection of the British Consul at this port.

The *Rhode Island* sailed from Port Royal the 16th after the *Atlantic*, and brings the same report as to the non-occupation of Beaufort.

GEN. BUTLER'S DIVISION.

Embarkation of the Massachusetts Twenty-sixth and the Connecticut Ninth—Recruits from the famous Sixth Regiment—More Troops to be Embarked at Portland.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The Massachusetts Twenty-sixth Regiment, Col. JONES, and the Connecticut Ninth, Col. CAHILL, embarked this afternoon on board the steamship *Constitution*. Both regiments were enthusiastically cheered on their march through the city. The Twenty-sixth was largely recruited from the old Sixth, of 19th of April fame. They were reviewed on the Common by Gen. BUTLER, previous to embarking. They are splendidly armed and equipped, with a full band and drum corps.

The *Constitution* proceeds to Portland, where the Maine Eleventh Regiment, Col. SHEPLEY, will embark. She will then steam Southward.

Mayor WIGHTMAN and the City Council visited the *Constitution* to-day, by invitation of Capt. FLETCHER, and were greatly delighted with her massive machinery and magnificent proportions.

THE EXPEDITION FROM BOSTON.

VISITORS THRONGING TO THE SHIP—VISIT OF THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL—THEIR OPINION OF THE SHIP—ARRANGEMENTS FOR RECEIVING THE TROOPS AT BOSTON AND PORTLAND.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1861.

The arrival of the steamship *Constitution* at the modern Athens has been an event of no little interest to the good people of this city. The arrangements of the Long Wharf Company were promptly made to accommodate the ship, whose guards were too high to permit her to lie safety at the pier at high tide, and long piles were driven down to keep her from overlapping it. This dock is the most accessible to the citizens which could have been selected, being in a straight line from the old State House at the head of State-street. The officers of the ship were taken quite aback by the great throng of visitors, but as Capt. FLETCHER was anxious to accommodate the people of his native city by giving them a view of the magnificent ship, and as Gen. BUTLER was also willing, the ship was thrown open at a very early hour in the morning, and the throng rushed in. Throughout the day the stream of visitors continued to arrive, and during the day it was estimated that over five thousand ladies and gentlemen inspected the ship. As the *Constitution* is the largest ship that has ever visited the city—and they have had some of the finest in the world—the curiosity to see her has been very great. The patriotic interest in the ship is also heightened, in a great degree, on account of her being employed, on her first trip to sea, to convey to the South the great military expedition of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

An invitation was yesterday extended to Mayor WIGHTMAN and the Common Council, also to the editorial fraternity, to visit the ship, and at 10 o'clock this morning that honorable body, (I include the Press, of course,) came down, and were politely received by Capt. FLETCHER, and his obliging Purser, Mr. JAMES S. POLHEMUS, who conducted them through the ship, and afterwards offered them a glass of wine, some of that "Verzenay" so thoughtfully provided by Mr. JOHNSON before the ship left New-York in which they drank the health of Gen. BUTLER, his brother, the Colonel and commander of the present expedition, the officers of the ship and success to the ship herself. It is needless to say that their expressions of admiration of the ship and her adaptation for the accommodation of large bodies of passengers, were unbounded.

As representatives of the Press, we had Col. GREEN, of the *Post*; Mr. SWEET, of the *Courier*; Mr. CLAPP and his world-renowned coadjutor Mr. SHILLABER, *alias* Mrs. Partington, of the lively *Gazette*; Mr. WORTHINGTON, of the *Traveller*; Mr. HALE, of the *Advertiser*; Col. ROGERS, of the *Journal*, besides representatives from the *Evening Transcript*, *Herald* and all the other papers in the city.

Arrangements will probably be made to have the ship thrown open to the visit of ladies during the evening, as Capt. FLETCHER is desirous of showing them the saloons and staterooms of the ship when fully lighted up, when they can be seen to the greatest advantage. Before the Mayor and Council left the ship this forenoon, Mr. VANDERBILT, the Chief Engineer, set before his Honor a cup of excellent tea made out of water pumped out of the dock alongside of the ship. Be not startled at this announcement, gentle reader, the salt water had been passed through one of NORMANDY'S marine fresh water condensing apparatus, and converted into a fluid equal in all respects to Croton or Cochituate. The Mayor remarked that he had heard of Boston harbor having once been converted into a large teapot, but this was the first time he had taken any of the tea, which he declared was equal to Hyson or Bohea. The rhyme is mine, not the Mayor's. The end of the dock has been piled up with provisions for the use of the troops, and last night the crew were busy in stowing away beef, pork, hams and bread to feed the multitude on the voyage, long or short, on which they will soon embark.

Mr. SKELLEY, the Steward, who had much experience in catering for troops during Gen. TAYLOR'S campaign, has arranged along the outside of the galley rows of sixty-gallon casks, set upright upon skids and secured with an iron strap passing around them, to keep them in position. Into these casks, which are provided with snugly-fitting covers, are introduced steam pipes, which are coiled in the bottom, but perforated, so as to allow the steam to escape. He then fills the casks—say half full, of cold water—having first put in the hams or beef, and, turning on the steam, the whole lot are speedily and properly cooked. The plan is a very excellent one, and works well.

Col. BUTLER is expected to arrive from Portland with his troops, some 1,300 strong, this afternoon, and go immediately on board the ship. The steamer will start early in the morning for Portland, where she will receive on board some 1,800 more troops, making over 3,000 in all, and thence leave for—Dixie's land.

There is great speculation as to where she is going, and many sage "guesses," and these will continue if any decisive information on the subject depends upon your correspondent. E. S.

THE NEW STEAMER CONSTITUTION.

The Trip from New-York to Boston—How she Behaved in a Gale—Improvements in her Machinery—Admirable Working of her Engines—Her Officers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STEAMSHIP CONSTITUTION, BOSTON HARBOR, Sunday, Nov. 17, 1861.

The new steamship *Constitution*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which has just been chartered to the United States Government, arrived at her anchorage near Boston Light at a few minutes before 8 o'clock, P. M. We left New-York, as you are aware, on Saturday, passing the Battery at 2¾ o'clock, P. M.; we have thus made the run in a few minutes over twenty-nine hours. The strong northwest gale, which was blowing when we got under way, has continued ever since without intermission or abatement. For one-half the distance we have had the wind a little abaft the beam, and during the remainder—that is, from Monomoy Point—directly "in our teeth." The wind being off shore, the sea has been comparatively smooth, and from Sandy Hook to Montauk the noble ship went off at a magnificent rate, and with as steady a motion as if she had been steaming on the Hudson. We opened out by Montauk Point about 3 o'clock this morning, and here we felt the full force of the gale, which came sweeping down the whole length of the Sound, knocking up an ugly cross sea, and tossing us about somewhat, but causing no serious inconvenience to the guests, who were now snugly sleeping in their berths—

"Rocked in the cradle of the deep."

The night was squally, or, as sailors would say, "quite puffy." The moon struggled ineffectually to show his mild face through the drifting clouds, and the frosty nor'wester made hoarse music through the rigging. Our good ship, however, fully justified the expectations formed of her, and went careering on her way, little minding the fury of the gale. We passed Block Island long before daylight, and when the excursionists left their warm staterooms and came on deck, we were just entering the Vineyard Sound, whose classic localities, as named on the chart, furnished no little amusement. For instance, there was the lightship standing guard over the "Sow and Pigs," and which had not as yet broken adrift. On the left, dotting the horizon at the southeast, was "No Man's Land," where no man would care to live at this season of the year. Next comes "Gayhead," with its chaulky bluff of red and white, looking defiantly in the eye of the westerly gale, which sent the breakers, in freezing spray, along its base. To the left came the Elizabeth Islands, with their rocky surroundings, which the fishermen have rhythmically grouped for the better recollection of their names, as "Naushon and Wimmineset, Cuttyhunk and Pennikeeset." There was "Quick's Hole," which we were not slow in getting by; "Robinson's Hole," "Wood's Hole" and "Holmes' Hole," with its east and west "chops." It will surprise the unsophisticated, ready to learn, that we passed safely through "Squash Meadow" without, however, observing anything of that vegetable, though it was very evident that we were some pumpkins. Among the treacherous shoals passed were the "Shovelful," and the "Handkerchief," on which the light-boat had a sail about the size of that article hoisted to keep the little craft steady in the rolling sea which prevailed. A large fleet of small vessels were noticed snugly at anchor in the "Powder Hole," and to the query of a stranger in these parts as to what they were doing, it was suggested that they must be after powder. Having run the gauntlet of this labyrinth of islands and shoals of strange and unpronounceable names, we rounded out into the ocean, and hauled up for Chatham and the Highland Lights. A propeller bound to Portland was steaming along in shore of us, but making only moderate headway in the heavy head sea, which caused her to show her fore foot at almost every rise and fall on the swell. The performance of the ship met the unqualified commendation of the guests, several of whom are practical shipbuilders and engineers. Mr. MCLANE, the President of the Company, who is on board, and has watched every step in the progress of the ship, comparing her performances with the best steamers of the company, expresses himself more than satisfied by the results of the trip, and pronounces her a perfect success. Capt. FLETCHER, her commander, Capt. NYE, Mr. WM. H. WEBB, her builder, and the Engineers from the Novelty, all express their highest satisfaction.

Besides the gentlemen above named, there were among the guests Mr. EVERETT, under whose supervision the machinery was put in; WM. WHITEWRIGHT and Mr. STEVENS, of the North Atlantic Company; Sir WM. LACEY, Consul-General of Austria; M. HOWARD POTTER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. SUYDAM, THOS. DENNISTOUN, Mr. MEEKER, Cashier of the Bank of New-York; Mr. MUNSON, and others, numbering about forty in all. The absence of ladies imparted a rather sombre aspect to the party, but, on account of the severity of the weather, it must be confessed that they have not lost much in the way of enjoyment. The arrangements for the comfort of the guests were most ample, the table comparing favorably in the quality and variety of the viands provided, with our best hotels. There was also noticeable on the part of guests a polite regard to the decencies of life, which are not always observed on excursions of the kind. There was none of the usual headlong rushing to the tables at the sound of the dinner gong, or grabbing for the choice dishes. We ought to have had a few ladies on board, just to see how well we behaved. In a word, all the proprieties were strictly observed, and nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the trip.

To recur once more to the ship, and to her admirable arrangements for the Pacific trade, in which she will be employed as soon as the United States Government are done with her.

The general improvements which have been introduced in the construction of her machinery are of great practical and public utility. Beside a Normandy marine aerated fresh water apparatus, by which ocean water is converted into the purest of drinking water, at the rate of a thousand gallons a day, Mr. VANDERBILT, the Chief Engineer of the ship, has applied an apparatus of his own invention to the ship's condenser, so that, while the ship is lying in port, *with steam on*, he can make 30,000 gallons of fresh water, fit for culinary or drinking purposes, per day. The importance of this new improvement can hardly be overestimated, since the presence of the ship at any port or station for troops, can easily supply any natural deficiency of that element. Such a thing as a scarcity or short allowance of water, with such an arrangement, is impossible, so long as there is fuel to get up steam. A ship was chartered by the Government, not long since, for the sole purpose of carrying Croton water to our troops.

As a further provision against accident, the engineer has applied two bilge or suction valves of 15 inches diameter each, to the circulating pump attached to the Sewell condenser, by which a stream of water 25 *inches in diameter* can be delivered out of the ship with a sufficient velocity to lift she weight of the ship, or over 4,000 tons, in three hours' time. The working of this powerful apparatus does not interfere with, or detract from, the working of the main engine. There are two donkey engines of six inch suction each, beside the above, for freeing the ship of water, and a bilge injection of eight inch diameter attached to the condenser. Still further, she has four deck bilge pumps of 2½ inches suction for similar purposes.

Her provisions against fire are also ample. She has two donkey-engines with an independent boiler, which, together, will throw six streams of water through a three-inch hose. These are so arranged that two of each are placed on each deck. There are, for these purposes, 1,450 feet of hose. There are, besides, four deck fire-pumps, with 2½-inch hose attached. Fresh water for the use of the ship, and for washing down decks, is thrown by still another independent pump.

During the trip just terminated the engine and boilers worked admirably. Her average revolutions were about eleven per minute with fifteen pounds of steam, cutting off at from half to three-quarters stroke, and the throttle valve about half open. Average of vacuum, twenty-eight inches. Her average speed, with the wind half the time abeam, and half directly ahead, blowing a gale, has been about twelve knots. The actual distance run in twenty-five hours was three hundred and fifteen nautical miles. The amount of coal consumed during the same twenty-five hours, was forty-seven tons, nine hundred and eighty pounds. She has room in her bunkers for one thousand tons of coal.

The rooms in the upper saloon are all 9 by 6 feet, with a double berth in each, a sofa, &c. Those in the lower saloon are 12 by 10 feet, with double beds for ladies and children traveling alone. In the second cabin and steerage the women are separate from the men, and have their own private wash-rooms, water-closets, &c.

Capt. FLETCHER will start the ship early in the morning for the City, coming to, probably, at the Long Dock, which has been prepared for her to lie at and receive her troops and Government stores. If it does not conflict with the arrangements of Gen. BUTLER, the ship will be thrown open for one day to the inspection of the Bostonians, who have already anticipated and announced our coming.

It is probable that we shall receive the troops on board as early as Wednesday, and be ready to go to sea by Thursday. There are some intimations that we may go to Portland and receive a portion of the military force destined for the expedition.

MONDAY, Nov. 18.

The guests were provided with an early breakfast, and the ship was under way about 8 o'clock for the city. Meantime there was a meeting called in the saloon, with the proceedings of which I close my letter.

At a meeting of the invited guests on board of the Pacific Mail steamship *Constitution*, at the conclusion of her trial trip from New-York to Boston:

Mr. HENRY COTT was appointed by Capt. E. D. NYE Chairman.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the invited guests on board the steamship *Constitution*, have witnessed with the utmost gratification on the performance of the ship on this her trial trip from New-York to Boston, accomplished in 29 hours under low head of steam, and with strong adverse winds for part of the way.

Resolved, That the steamer *Constitution* in all her appointments of construction, machinery, interior arrangements and decorations, stands in the foremost rank of the largest, most substantial, and comfortable of sea-going steamers.

Resolved, That too much praise cannot be awarded to the scientific and skillful constructors and engineers who have perfected this noble specimen of naval architecture.

Resolved, That we, the invited guests, return to Capt. FLETCHER, to the officers of the ship, and to the President and Directors of the Company, our earnest thanks for the courtesies and attentions which have been so freely extended to us during this our recent excursion.

Mr. MURPHY made some entertaining remarks by way of seconding the resolutions. And Capt. FLETCHER returned his acknowledgments in appropriate terms on his own account and for his associates. He said he was six years the pupil of Capt. NYE, and that veteran officer playfully replied that he was proud of his pupil. Three cheers and a tiger were given for the Captain, and for the President and officers of the Company.

The ship has just reached her moorings at Long Dock, where she is greeted by the presence of a large crowd of spectators. Boston will no doubt pay her respects in due time to our noble vessel.

The following is the list of officers of the *Constitution*:

Captain, A. T. FLETCHER; First Officer, A. D. Clark; Second Officer, Mr. Sims; Third Officer, Mr. Hardy; Purser, Jas. S. Polhemus; Surgeon, Dr. Perkins; Chief Engineer, Wm. Vanderbilt, assisted by Sparks, Reed and Reynolds.

The Twelfth Maine Volunteers to Embark at Portland on Gen. Butler's Expedition—Col. Shepley's Regiment—Neal Dow in the Tented Field—The "Maine Law" Suspended for the Common Cause—Number of Maine Regiments in the War, &c.

PORTLAND, Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

The Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteers are to be of Gen. BUTLER'S Expedition. They are to sail hence in your magnificent new steamer the *Constitution*, which is expected here on Wednesday to take them on board. This regiment is commanded by Col. GEO. F. SHEPLEY, who leaves the best practice enjoyed by any lawyer in Maine, to devote his brilliant abilities to the cause of his country on the battle-field. Col. SHEPLEY is a son of the Hon. ETHER SHEPLEY, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. He was United States District Attorney for this District during the administrations of PIERCE and BUCHANAN. In politics he is a Democrat of the straitest sect, and it was, perhaps, in view of that fact, as well as to recognize his unquestioned ability, that he was commissioned by Gov. WASHBURN to raise a regiment. His command is composed of the best material. Attached to it is a light battery of six pieces, under command of Major THOMPSON, a determined young officer, late of the Maine Fourth. A son of Ex-Governor HUBBARD is a Lieutenant in this artillery corps. The regiment knows nothing of its destination, but it is understood that the Massachusetts Twenty-sixth, as well as a Connecticut Regiment, with a battery of six pieces, is to be of the expedition.

Col. SHEPLEY, though personally of the most exemplary habits, was always a strenuous opposer of the famous "Maine Law," which prohibited the sale of spirituous liquors within this State. But latterly he has been quite intimate and friendly with NEAL DOW, the father of that abstemious statute, frequently seen on the street walking arm-in-arm with him. The explanation is that Mr. DOW is also Colonel of a regiment, just organized for the war, the Maine Thirteenth. It is pleasant thus to see Rum and Temperance going hand in hand for the common cause of the country. Col. DOW'S regiment will be a fine one. The Colonel has for years made military affairs a study, and few men will be found in the country who as far as books avail, will be better learned in what a soldier should know. CHARLES S. CROSBY, Esq., of Bangor, the Attorney of the State for that District, a lawyer of fine abilities, is named as its Lieutenant-Colonel.

We trust our Maine boys to the land of Dixie with full confidence that they will give a good account of themselves. Maine has twelve regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry, now in the field, and is organizing, under leave of the War Department, six batteries of Artillery. If you hear of better men in arms than the men of Maine, make sure that victory will be on the right side on the fields where they fight.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

RECAPTURE BY COL. JENNISON OF TWENTY-TWO WAGONS AND TWO HUNDRED OXEN.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Nov. 18.

The party of Col. JENNISON'S men, who left here on Saturday for Pleasant Hill, succeeded in recapturing twenty-two of the wagons and two hundred of the oxen belonging to the Government, reported to have been burnt by the rebels of that place. The rebel force is twelve hundred men. They are posted three miles from Pleasant Hill, and will be attacked to-night.

ANOTHER SEIZURE OF GOVERNEENT WAGONS AND COMMISSARY STORES.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Monday, Nov. 18.

The steamer *Sunshine* has arrived here from St. Louis. A lot of commissary stores and Government wagons, destined for Fort Leavenworth, were taken from her at Waverly, Mo., by a gang of rebels, under the command of JOE SHELBY.

GEN. HALLECK IN COMMAND.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

Gen. HUNTER has relinquished and Gen. HALLECK assumed command of this Department.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steam-transport *Atlantic* arrived here yesterday from Beaufort, having on board Dr. BLUDGARD, U. S. N., who brought dispatches for Commodore PAULDING, commanding at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and was also in charge of five seamen, who were transferred to the hospital as soon as they arrived. The corpse of a marine, who died on the passage, was landed at the Navy-yard, and will be interred in the burial-ground attached to the Naval Hospital.

The steamer *Henry Andrews* was put into commission yesterday, at 1 o'clock. The official list of her officers is as follows:

Acting Master in command, S. W. Mather; Master's Mate and Executive Officer, A. Mackintosh; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. F. Bell; Acting Assistant Paymaster, A. V. Kelsey; Acting Assistant Engineers, T. Pemberton, John Van Worner and W. Bradley; Master's Mates, J. B. Bertwestle, W. Barrymore and W. H. McKaye.

The *Henry Andrews* carries four 32-pounders.

The purchased steamer *Mercedeta* arrived at the Yard yesterday, to be armed and commissioned.

The steamer *Sumter*, having been overhauled and repaired, has been floated out of the dry-dock. Her armament of ten guns, which were removed previous to her going into the dock for repairs, will be replaced, and she will be put into commission forthwith.

The *Powhatan* will be the next vessel that will be placed in the dry dock for repairs. Her boilers require great attention, and may have to be exchanged for new ones. It will be recollected that she was outsailed by the rebel steamer *Sumter*, and had to relinquish the chase in consequence of the bad state of her boilers.

The steamers *Wyandotte* and *Crusader* are taking in coal, and will soon be ready to be turned over to their respective commanders.

The new sloop-of-war *Oneida* will soon be launched. Active preparations for this event are now being made. The hatches of the ship house were taken out yesterday and the diving bell made use of to remove any accumulations at the entrance of the house which might interfere with the successful launching of the new vessel.

The storeship *Supply* is being rapidly filled up with stores.

Forty-five laborers were discharged from the Yard yesterday.

The troops on Governor's and Bedloe's Islands have been paid off, and several men are absent without leave. This is almost invariably the case after every pay day. An Army Savings Bank would remedy this to a very great extent.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Reorganization of the Rebel Army in Virginia—Gen. Lee Gone to South Carolina—The Rebel Losses at Belmont—The Destruction of Bridges in East Tennessee—The Quarrel Between the Friends and Enemies of Beauregard, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 14th, acknowledges a loss at Belmont of 625 killed, wounded and missing, and reports the Federal loss at 1,009. It says Col. LOGAN acknowledged that the Federals would be whipped.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 9th, says that the Confederate army in Virginia is reorganized. The State is constituted a Department, comprising the three armies of the Potomac, the Valley and Acquia, under the chief command of Gen. JOHNSTON. Gen. BEAUREGARD commands the army of the Potomac; Gen. THOMAS JACKSON, that of the Valley, and Gen. HOLMES, Acquia. The army of the Potomac comprises four Divisions—the first including the Valley, under Gen. DOREN; second, G. W. SMITH; third, Gen. LONGSTREET; fourth, Gen. KIRBY SMITH. Troops continue passing through Richmond northwardly. The Fourth Texas and Twenty-first Georgia left on the 28th for the Potomac.

All the National prisoners in Richmond are being sent to North Carolina.

The rumor that Gen. LEE had left Southwestern Virginia for South Carolina, is confirmed.

Gen. FLOYD again commands the rebel forces opposite to Gen. ROSECRANS.

Gen. WISE is convalescent.

The Memphis *Appeal* says the journey from Richmond to Memphis occupies four days, owing to the destruction of bridges in East Tennessee. Two of these bridges were costly, and cannot be speedily built.

The railroad managers are using every effort to keep up communication by ferries and temporary bridges. There is great excitement along the road, especially at Knoxville. Parson BROWNLOW had left for parts unknown. Five hundred Unionists were reported at Uniontown when the bridge was burned.

Col. JOSIAH ANDERSON, a prominent East Tennessee rebel politician, was killed at the polls on election day.

Several skirmishes between Unionists and Secessionists are reported from various points in East Tennessee.

The reported transfer of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S forces from Cumberland Gap to Eastern Kentucky, is unfounded. The latest Nashville and Memphis papers show that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER is still at the Gap, with 5,000 troops. A brigade of Tennesseeans, under Gen. CARROLL, had orders to reinforce ZOLLICOFFER.

The Bowling Green *Courier* of the 12th states that three regiments and two companies of Cavalry, and a battery of artillery was sent from Bowling Green in the direction of Scottsville, Ky., supposed for Gen. ZOLLICOFFER'S relief. This movement originated in the report of an advance on Danville.

The explosion of the large gun at Columbus killed eight men, including three officers. Gen. POLK was laid up several days by its concussion.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes for the first time the official report of the secret proceedings of last Spring's Virginia Convention. It is full of interesting developments.

The friends and opponents of Gen. BEAUREGARD were carrying on an angry newspaper controversy at Richmond. Gen. BEAUREGARD publishes a card in the *Whig*, requesting his friends not to notice the attacks of his enemies, disclaiming ambitious aspirations, and announcing his intention to retire in private life at the end of the war. The trouble arose from implied reflections upon the defensive policy of the Confederate Government in some of Gen. BEAUREGARD'S General Orders and Reports.

Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, in a proclamation on the 12th, urgently appeals for private arms to arm five regiments now in camp, and threatens peremptorily to disband them if no arms are furnished. The Legislature, on the 13th, passed a law authorizing Gov. HARRIS to seize all private arms and call 10,000 men into the service.

A. G. BROWN and JAMES PHELAN have been elected by the Legislature of Mississippi, rebel Senators.

The Fort Smith *Times* says that the wires between Fayetteville and Van Buren have been cut several times.

PETTUS is almost unanimously reelected Governor of Mississippi.

AID FOR LOYAL NORTH CAROLINIANS.

J. M. MORRISON, Treasurer of the Fund for the relief of the Hatteras Sufferers, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums. From

A. A. Low & Bro.	$100	Gill, Gilletts & Noyes	$20
G. M. & Co.	50	Cash	3
B. Blossom	50	Cash	3
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham	25	Cash	3
Geo. W. Lane & Co.	25	James Boorman	50
H. & H.	5	Gustav Schwab	25
Cash, C. J.	5	H. C. Von Post	25
A Loyal N. Carolinian	10	R. Hoe & Co.	50
A. G. Burnside	50	Roosevelt & Son	25
C. E. Detmold	25	Schieffelin Bro'rs & Co.	50
Matthew Callaghan	1	A Lady	10
M. Ketchum	50	W. Oothout	100
G. R.	20	James Bowen	50
Maitland, Phelps & Co.	50	Joseph Sampson	100
Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.	25	F. H. Bartholomew	25
Wash'n Marine Ins. Co.	25	D. P. & Co.	50
Oriental Mutual Ins. Co.	25	Olyphant, Son & Co.	50
Great Western Ins. Co.	25	Howland & Aspinwall	100
Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co.	50	John Sturgis	100
Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	25	W. Nelson	20
Columbian Ins. Co.	50	Munn & Co.	20
New-York Mut. Ins. Co.	25	Russell & Erwin Mfc. Co.	25
Commercial Mut. Ins. Co.	25	Clark, Wilson & Co.	25
Frank Baker, of Cal.	25	Tatham & Brothers	25
Peter V. King & Co.	25	White, Sheffield & Co.	25
Brewer & Caldwell	25	Joseph Walker	20
Spofford & Tileston	25	Neptune Ins. Co.	25
Howland & Frothingham	20	John C. Green	200
John D. Jones	50	S. Cambreling	50
Union Mutual Ins. Co.	25	Goodhue & Co.	100
Henry Ellsworth	25	Wm. Ropes & Co.	50
Cash	10	Fabbri & Chauncey	25
Stanton, Sheldon & Co.	25	W. Whitlock	10
A. C. Richards	50	Capt. Tinkham	25
Isaac P. Martin	25	Tapscott	5
Stranger	5	A. J. Cipriat	20
W. A. Smith	25	C. H. M. Treas	30
E. J. Woolsey	100	From two contributors, by C. H Marshall, viz.	28
Chas. H. Marshal	100		1,408
Dr. Val. Mott Francis	5	O. W. Bird	25
Bussing, Crocker & Co.	25		$4,293
Amount previously acknowledged			1,707
Total			$6,000

W. D. Dodge, Jr., acknowledges the receipt of the following: 1 package of clothing from W. H. Brown; 3 packages of clothing from friends; 1 package of needles from J. W. Bartlett.

SEIZURE OF THE SPANISH BARK.

The telegraph reports, this morning, the seizure of a Spanish bark off Charleston, and that she was put in charge of a prize crew. This is the Spanish bark *Providencia*, Capt. VEINCH, which sailed from Havana for New-York, Oct. 5, in ballast. On her voyage she was brought too by the U. S. gunboat *Monticello*, when the mate of the bark was sent on board the gunboat with her papers for the inspection of the officers. During his stay on board, a violent blow came on, so that it was impossible for him to return to the bark, and he was taken into Hampton Roads, and so came on to the consignee of the vessel in this City, where he is now anxiously awaiting the arrival of his vessel. He has her papers in his possession.

NEWS FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Depredations of the Navajoes—Requisition for Militia, to Take the Place of Regulars, &c.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Nov. 18.

The Santa Fé and Carson City Mail arrived here yesterday, two days ahead of time, bringing Santa Fé dates to Nov. 2.

The through messenger from Santa Fé reports quiet all along the road. The roads were in good condition.

The Navajoe Indians were committing serious depredations in different parts of the Territory within the past few days.

Capt. HATCH has been appointed a Brigadier-General in the Volunteer service, and will be ordered to the States soon, to take a command in Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army.

At 12 o'clock on the night of the 1st inst. flags were hung at half-mast in Santa Fé, and a salute was fired to the memory of Gen. GIBSON, who, for over forty years previous to his death, had been Commissary-General for the United States army.

Col. CANBY having made a requisition upon the Governor of New-Mexico for twelve thousand militia men for the United States service, the latter has issued an order to the Major-Generals of divisions, in which he designates the proportion of men each is to furnish. The forces thus raised will be stationed at the different posts in the Territory to garrison them, while the regulars and volunteers are in service in the field. Four hundred men will be stationed at Fort Union, four hundred at Albuquerque, four hundred at Santa Fé and two hundred at Fort Craig.

THE NEW-YORK FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The Fifty-third New-York Regiment arrived here after a passage of forty-five hours. All are well. The men conducted themselves in a manner to merit the approbation of their Colonel and the officers of the transport, maintaining in all things the best order and discipline.

THE BRIG W. R. KIBBY.

The British brig *W. R. Kibby*, seized by the Custom-house authorities at this port, is 167 21-100 tons burden, and owned by JAMES RUTHERON BADNALL, of England, now a resident of New-York City, as per register granted at Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, the 11th day of September. The following is a copy of her cargo: 100 bales wool, 400 pigs lead, 3,643 hides, 22 bales deer skins, 57 bales goat skins, 11 packages specie; all shipped by MESSRS. SANTIAGO & UZERNIA, and consigned to order.

THE GUNBOAT PENOBSCOT

BELFAST, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The gunboat *Penobscot*, built here by Messrs. C. P. CARTER & Co., was launched to-day.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

COL. DOUBLEDAY'S REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

This regiment of artillery is at present encamped at Port Richmond, Staten Island, is rapidly filling up and will be a complete organization very shortly. The Commandant, Col. DOUBLEDAY, is a brother of Capt. DOUBLEDAY, one of the heroes of Fort Sumter. Yesterday a company of forty men arrived from Rochester, and at once attached themselves to this fine corps.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT—NATIONAL GUARD.

On Monday, the 25th inst., the Seventh Regiment will parade. Regimental line will be formed in Lafayette-place, at a quarter to nine o'clock, A. M. The men will be in fatigue uniform, with uniform cap.

THE THIRD REGIMENT, EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

This Regiment, Col. TAYLOR commanding, is now performing reconnoissance duty at Port Tobacco, Maryland, and needs one more Company to bring it up to the maximum number of 1,046 men. Capt. WM. F. COXSON, First Lieut. JOHN INNES and Second Lieut. EDWARD F. LLOYD, have been commissioned to raise the new Company. They will start immediately on a recruiting tour through the Northern part of the State, and will make Plattsburgh their headquarters. Young men who wish to enlist will apply at the headquarters, No. 208 Broadway.

THE D'EPINEUIL ZOUAVES.

In our account of the departure of the d'Epineuil Zouaves, we inadvertently omitted the name of the Lieutenant-Colonel. His name is VIGNIER DE MONTEIL, and he has served as an officer of artillery in France for seventeen years. He was in Mexico with Prince DE JOINVILLE, and distinguished himself at the taking of the Fort of San Juan d'Ulloa.

A REPORTED SECESSIONIST ARRESTED.

A New-York Merchant Sent to Fort Lafayette.

MORRIS MEYER, a man of high social position, about twenty-three years of age, was arrested in this City yesterday by direction of Superintendent KENNEDY. Mr. KENNEDY received a telegram from the State Department in the early part of the day, requesting him to arrest the young man, and convey him at once to Fort Lafayette. Pursuant to these orders, he sent officers immediately to the store of Mr. MEYER, in the upper part of Broadway, where he was found, and conveyed to Police Headquarters. For a little while, great excitement prevailed about the Superintendent's Office, among the friends of the accused. Several gentlemen from Fifth-avenue called for the purpose of interposing in his behalf, and all his friends insisted that he was a true Union man and should be released. But the Superintendent believed the evidence before him was strong enough to hold the prisoner, and he therefore sent him in charge of officers to Fort Lafayette. Mr. MEYER is a Mississippian by birth, his parents being among the most wealthy in the State. He has been for several years engaged in carrying on a fashionable boot and shoe store on Broadway, and has done a flourishing business. From letters and papers found in the possession of the accused, it is believed that he has been conducting a treasonable correspondence with parties in Mississippi for a long time.

THE WALTON AND MATTHEWS MURDER.

Indictment for the Murder of Matthews.

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment against CHARLES M. JEFFERDS for murder in the first degree, in killing JOHN W. MATTHEWS, June 30, 1860. The old indictment was for murder in the second degree, which was yesterday quashed by the Court on motion of the District-Attorney, having been superseded by the new indictment. The Grand Jury also found an indictment against JEFFERDS for assault and battery with intent to kill WM. T. WALTON, a brother of the deceased JOHN WALTON, the assault having been committed on the 16th inst., at his place of business, No. 32 New-Bowery. JEFFERDS was yesterday arraigned on both indictments, and pleaded not guilty. He was attended in Court by his counsel, JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., who asked that the trial be set down for an early day. The Court, after consultation with the District-Attorney, designated Wednesday, the 4th of December prox., for the trial.

The Supposed Slaver Augusta.

APPLETON OAKSMITH SENT TO FORT LAFAYETTE.

APPLETON OAKSMITH, the supposed owner of the bark *Augusta*, whose crew were arrested yesterday, on the supposition that she was intended for a slave cruise, was yesterday committed to Fort Lafayette. The crew are confined in the Tombs.

The sending of OAKSMITH to Fort Lafayette as a political prisoner is probably owing to the surmise that the bark *Augusta